The New-York Times.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 45 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Senate Committee's Plan for Constructing the Pacific Railroad—Probable Rejection of the New-Granada Treaty, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 18.

Mr. MILLER, of Utica, has received the appointment of Consul to Hamburg, but declines it.

The Pacific Railroad Committee of the Senate have agreed upon a bill substantially as I foreshadowed on the 12th. It is proposed not to give out a contract for the construction of the road, but to authorize liberal contracts for the transportation of mails and munitions of war between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, *by railroad*. It is also proposed to capitalize the entire sum of money which is agreed to be paid for transportation, and to issue United States bonds, five per cents.—not exceeding $25,000,000—to be advanced to these contractors, to be returned by them in the transportation service contracted for—they, in the meantime, to secure the United States by a lien upon their road. It is also proposed, in further aid of the enterprise, to make liberal grants of lands in the Territories—both bonds and lands to be given, in small quantities, as the work progresses.

Recent advices received here from Bogota indicate that the treaty with New-Granada, negotiated last Summer between General CASS and General HERRAN, will be rejected by the New-Granadian Congress.

It is bitterly opposed by the Mosquera faction, actuated by a general principle of hatred to the United States, and also by the Murillo party, the ultra conservatives, who object to the details of the settlement. As these two factions constitute a decided majority in Congress, there is scarce a chance that the Convention will be ratified.

I do not think that General CASS or the President is altogether satisfied, now, with the instrument, as they have already found that New-Granada has no intention of forbearing its illegal tonnage tax upon American commerce, and so does not manifest the amicable disposition towards us which was expected to follow the negotiation of the late Convention.

In any event, if the Treaty should be sent to the Senate, it is quite certain of defeat there; and then, if I mistake not, the Administration will return substantially to the demands made by Mr. MARCY through Mr. MORSE, and insist upon compliance with them.

Gen. HERRAN has again opened correspondence with our Government in relation to the tonnage tax. The American Administration is determined to resist its enforcement by whatever means are found necessary to that end. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 18.

The Senate, in Executive Session to-day, finally disposed of nearly all the naval nominations consequent upon the action of the Courts of Inquiry. The few postponed for further consideration will, there is little, if any doubt, be also confirmed. Mr. P. D. JANON was confirmed as Professor of Spanish in the Military Academy.

An order has been issued additionally reinforcing the army of Utah by B and K Companies of the Second Regiment of Dragoons now at Fort Leavenworth, 64 enlisted men for Company A, for engineer soldiers with the company organization.

The House Committee on Elections were last week engaged on the Ohio contested case and will report at an early day.

XXXVth CONGRESS......First Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 18.

Mr. SEWARD presented a petition of 98 citizens of Phelps, N. Y., praying that some measures be adopted for a peaceful and gradual extinction of Slavery by making compensation out of the public treasury. Laid on the table.

Mr. HARLAN introduced a bill making a grant of land to Iowa, in alternate sections, to aid in constructing a Railroad in that State.

On motion of Mr. CHANDLER, a resolution was adopted requesting the Secretary of War to furnish a report to the Senate, with statements showing the number of troops stationed in Kansas for each quarter from the 1st of January, 1855, to the present time.

A bill was passed authorizing certain officers and men who were engaged in the search for Sir JOHN FRANKLIN to receive the medals presented them by the British Government.

The special order on the affairs of Kansas was taken up.

Mr. HALE said that he had refrained from participating in the debate heretofore, because he presumed that the public were more anxious to hear from other Senators than to learn the opinions of so humble an individual as himself. He did not think this discussion ill-timed or premature. The distinguished Senator from Illinois had spoken, and his speech fully met public expectations. He agreed with Mr. DOUGLAS in opposing the Lecompton Constitution, but not because it was in contravention with the principle and policy of the Nebraska bill. He opposed it for just the opposite reason—namely, because he considered it in exact conformity with that act. He regarded it as part of the original programme, and as the carrying it out in letter and spirit. He was inclined to think that in the controversy between Mr. DOUGLAS and the President the palm of victory ought to be awarded to the President. When the latter undertakes to bring in the Federal Army to force this obnoxious Constitution down the throats of the people of Kansas, it is because he understood the Nebraska bill just as well as if he was in the Territory at the time that measure became law. Mr. HALE was opposed to the whole thing, from beginning to end. He was opposed to the tree and foliage, and now he opposed the plucking of the ripe fruit. He could only judge the object of the passage of the bill by the natural and inevitable consequences which must result from such a measure. That object could be nothing else than to break down the barriers which separate free territory from slave territory, and brings Kansas into the Union as a Slave State, legally and peaceably if it could be, but to bring it in as a Slave State anyhow. Some of the advocates of that bill, the senior Senator from South Carolina (Mr. EVANS) included, had avowed that it was their intention to extend Slavery into Kansas, at the time. With regard to the proceedings in Kansas under the Nebraska bill, the elections were carried, not by a mob from Missouri, but by an invading army, who went over the line with drum and fife, and banners flying, and carried everything in their own way, and returned across the river, openly avowing that they had conquered the Territory. Thus matters went on in this kind of "perfect freedom" and "popular sovereignty," and at length the Convention assembled to form a Constitution for the future State of Kansas. And what did they do? They adopted the very best plan which could be desired to make Kansas a Slave State. The people were permitted to vote for the Constitution with Slavery, or for the Constitution without Slavery; but it was a somewhat singular fact, and might go far to explain the vote on the Constitution, that the Constitution without Slavery was a more stringent Pro-Slavery instrument than the Constitution with Slavery. If the Constitution was adopted with Slavery there were means provided by which, at some future period, the slaves might be emancipated, but the adoption of the Constitution without Slavery made Slavery perpetual. It had been said that this matter was in the hands of the people, who could at any time change their Constitution and abolish Slavery if they saw fit; but he contended they had no such power. He had heard a great deal about popular sovereignty, but thought there were two kinds, one genuine the other spurious. The kind of popular sovereignty which it was now proposed to establish and maintain in Kansas was not the genuine article, and he would mention two or three cases of what he regarded as real popular sovereignty. In January, 1775, eighteen months previous to the Declaration of Independence, the people of the State of New-Hampshire came together, and, ignoring the King and Parliament of Great Britain altogether, adopted a written Constitution embodying the great principles of civil liberty. That was genuine popular sovereignty. Next, the Declaration of Independence, by which our fathers declared that henceforth they would regard the people of England as "enemies in war, in peace friends," was another example of genuine popular sovereignty. But there was still another instance, and one in the history of England, which he had ever regarded with profound admiration; that was when the House of Commons, ignoring the House of Lords as a useless appendage of Government, and ignoring also the old doctrine of regal sovereignty, determined to bring King CHARLES I. before their tribunal, and try him as a criminal. They did try him, and found him guilty of high crimes against the State, and for those crimes his head was severed from his body. This event had cast a shadow over the crowned heads of Europe, which has ever since rested on them, and liberty is to-day safer in England, and in this country, in consequence of that occurrence.

Allusion was made to the remark of Mr. BRODERICK that Mr. BUCHANAN and his Cabinet were to blame for the excited state of Kansas. He dissented from that opinion. He thought that neither the present Executive nor his predecessor was the man to guide and control public events, but they were vanes set in high places to show the direction of public sentiment. Mr. HALE read from one of Mr. BUCHANAN'S former speeches, in which he declared that "all Christendom is leagued against the South on this question of domestic Slavery." Of course, remarked Mr. HALE, the South can have no allies except those who are out of Christendom. [Laughter.] But what does Mr. BUCHANAN say in the next sentence? "They have no other allies to sustain their constitutional rights except the Democracy of the North." There's a fight for you. All Christendom on one side and the Democracy of the North on the other. [Hearty outbursts of laughter.]

Mr. HALE proposed speaking on the subject of the Dred Scott decision, but before entering upon this branch of his remarks, at the suggestion of Mr. SEWARD, he gave way to a motion which prevailed, to proceed to the consideration of executive business, and the Senate afterward adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 18.

A Special Committee to investigate the charges against members or officers of the last House growing out of the expenditure of the Middlesex Manufacturing Company's Tariff Fund, was appointed, and consists of Messrs. STANTON of Ohio, MOORE of Alabama, KUNKEL of Pennsylvania, WRIGHT of Georgia and RUSSELL of New-York.

A large number of bills were introduced and referred. Among them one

By Mr. TAYLOR, of New-York, to promote the useful arts and to regulate the granting of patents for inventions.

By Mr. KELLY, a bill to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain.

By Mr. BENNETT, of New-York, a bill to establish a Railroad and Telegraph line to the Pacific for Postal and Military purposes.

By Mr. FLORENCE, a bill for the ascertainment and settlement of claims of the French Spoliations.

By Mr. MORRIS, of Pennsylvania, a bill of International Copyright.

By Mr. GROW, a bill to prevent the future sale of public lands by Proclamation of the President, until the same shall have been surveyed at least fifteen years.

By Mr. LETCHER, a bill establishing a Branch Mint in the City of New-York. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

On the motion of Mr. KEITT, a resolution was adopted, calling on the President to communicate copies of all Correspondence between the Government of the United States and France, including that of our Minister in France, on the subject of the abolition of privateering and exemption of private property on the high seas.

By Mr. DOWDELL, a bill to repeal the Fishing Bounties act.

By Mr. COBB, a bill granting to Alabama and other States having unsold lands therein, those which have been in the market thirty years and upwards.

By Mr. QUITMAN, a bill to repeal certain sections of of the Neutrality Law. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. CAMPBELL then asked leave to offer a joint resolution authorizing the President to negotiate through the State Department for the acquisition of Canada, Nova Scotia, and other parts in British North America, and Cuba and the other islands adjacent thereto, and annexing them to the United States. In event of any acquisition no portion shall be admitted into the Union until possessed of sufficient population to send one member to the House of Representatives, or until the *bona fide* residents shall have an opportunity of voting on the Constitution; and regulating their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.

Introduction objected to.

Mr. GIDDINGS asked leave to offer a long preamble and resolution, setting forth human rights as embodied in the Declaration of Independence, and declaring that the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott decision had unjustly assailed the learning, intelligence, and Christianity of the distinguished revolutionary patriots, and had brought discredit on the Judiciary of the United States.

Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, objected to thus getting in an hour's speech under the guise of a joint resolution.

Mr. BOCOCK wanted to know whether the hour rule applied in this case. [Laughter.]

Objections were made to the introduction of the resolutions.

Mr. HUMPHREY MARSHALL then asked, but failed to obtain, leave to offer a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, by providing that only native-born citizens, and those naturalized according to the general Naturalization Laws, shall be deemed qualified as electors under the Constitution.

Mr. ZOLLICOFFER offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to regulate or restrain the immigration or importation of foreign paupers and criminals into the United States. Adopted. Ayes, 137; nays, 38.

A resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a select Committee of five, to inquire into the accounts and official conduct of the late Doorkeeper of the House, with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. SMITH, of Illinois, introduced a bill to apportion clerks and messengers to the several executive departments, among the several States and Territories, and moved its reference to a special committee.

Mr. HOUSTON wished to know whether there were members enough to make any more special committees.

Mr. SMITH—We will try and find some. [Laughter.]

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, said that it was a proposition to change the power of appointment as provided for by the Constitution, and to distribute the spoils among members of Congress, and moved to lay the bill on the table, pending which the House adjourned.

The Difficulty with the Minnesota Constitution—General Calhoun and the Kansas Returns—Fernando Wood and Governor Wise, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 17, 1858.

I telegraphed you to-night that the unexpected difficulty which arose here the other day in connection with the Constitution of Minnesota is likely to be satisfactorily arranged. As there has been a good deal of misapprehension of the facts in relation to the Minnesota Constitution—misapprehension even in high official quarters—I will state the prominent points of its history briefly as I can. When the Convention assembled at the capital of the Territory, it divided at once, in consequence of a dispute between the Democrats and Republicans in reference to certain contested seats. The Democrats, numbering three less than half the whole number of delegates holding certificates of election, organized themselves in one place, and the remaining delegates (Republicans) organized in another. Each body claimed to be *the* Convention, and each refused to recognize the other as a legal assemblage. Each framed a Constitution for itself—the two instruments being quite similar on all substantial points. Each proposed to submit *its* production to the popular vote, send it to Congress when ratified, and ask admission of the State into the Union therewith.

Matters had progressed thus far when gentlemen prominent in the political world, but in no way committed to either branch of the double-headed Convention, interfered with wiser counsels. They soon satisfied the leaders of either party that neither of them were likely to succeed, if they carried the fight to Washington and attempted to transfer it to the halls of Congress for settlement. They accordingly appointed a Committee of Conference, through whom it was arranged that each of the two bodies should adopt precisely the same instrument, upon the same day. This was done—the members of each signing their names to their own copy. *No one copy*, it now appears, was *signed jointly by the respective factions*. One article of the Constitution thus adopted provided that it should be filed in the office of the Governor of the Territory. Governor MEDARY being absent, the Republican copy was filed with the Secretary of the Territory, who was *acting* Governor at that time. The Democratic copy was filed with the Governor's *private* Secretary. This latter copy was put upon the Executive file, of course—but the former, it is supposed, was filed away in the office of the *Secretary of the Territory*, with whom it had been left, as the acting Governor; at least this is the supposition of Governor MEDARY, who is now here, and who declares that the Democratic copy was the only one on file in his office, and states that he never knew, or if he ever knew, had forgotten that there was any other. Knowing that the two Conventions had agreed upon the same instrument, he had not charged his mind with the details of the arrangement.

The Republican members of the Senate Committee on Territories were not disposed to become parties to what seemed to be an attempt to ignore altogether the Republican majority of the Convention elected, and they demanded the production of the other copy of the Constitution. Copies are here, but not certified, and the Governor declines to certify, because he says he knows nothing whatever of this other instrument. Mr. KINGSBURY, however, the present delegate to Congress from the Territory of Minnesota, was a member of the Committee of Conference through whom the arrangement was brought about between the rival sections of the Convention. He has addressed an official letter to the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Territories, setting forth the facts and certifying fully to the accuracy of the copy of the Constitution signed by the Republicans. If deemed necessary, Mr. KAVANOUGH, one of the members elect to Congress from Minnesota, will also certify to the facts.

It is now proposed that a bill for the admission of Minnesota be reported, which shall, upon its face, recognize the action of both the Conventions, as it is identical in every particular except the signatures. A meeting of the Territorial Committee will be held to-morrow night, or on Tuesday morning, for the purpose of acting finally upon the matter, and there is little doubt that the necessary bill will be reported at once.

Mr. DOUGLAS will do his best to defeat the attempt to yoke the Minnesota with the Kansas bill, and it looks as though we should soon see him engaged in a pretty game of political chess with whoever undertakes the lead in the work of defeating the consideration of the Minnesota case on its independent merits. One operation of this contest will be to enable the Administration men to ascertain how they can afford to get along without the Illinois Senator as a leader. I may be mistaken, but my impression is that he will floor them just as often as they come to the vote.

General CALHOUN, of Kansas notoriety, is a very prudent man for one who undertook the *rôle* of "border ruffian." His prudence, not long since, took him out of the Territory which his machinations had brought to the verge of civil war. He prudently turned his back upon the storm he dared not face; and now his extraordinary caution seems to be developing itself in another direction. The returns of the election of the 21st of December, even, are not yet all in—and as to those of the 4th inst. we are graciously permitted to know only just sufficient to prepare us to swallow as fair and honest whatever returns shall be sufficient to secure a Pro-Slavery victory. The General is expected here very soon, and it is surmised that he has concluded not to make the final returns until after his arrival, and he has had reasonable time to ascertain just what footings will best fit the policy which shall finally be pursued by his political associates.

If I were a Yankee I should "guess" that the pilgrimages of FERNANDO WOOD to Washington are ended—at least for the present. He is a Wise man after this, if not wiser than before the late election; and henceforth Richmond will be the Mecca of his hopes. When here last week he groped around in a sort of Egyptian darkness, to ascertain whether there was the shadow of a hope that he could revive his power with the Federal Administration. Satisfied that he had sunken inconceivably below his friend MCKEON, he took his flight to the capital of Virginia, confabbed with its Governor, negotiated an alliance offensive and defensive, and will go home to organize a party in New-York with a view to the nomination of WISE as the successor of Mr. BUCHANAN.

Now that the partnership in political business, between the firm of WOOD and SCHELL, is dissolved, the junior member of the firm—who is, withal, an amiable and elegant gentleman—will find little difficulty in obeying the pretty decided instructions whispered into his ear by the President the other day, who told him that he *must* consult the New-York Delegation, and distribute his patronage with some regard to their wishes. He has promised to do this,—and consequently, the contemplated movement for his removal, at which I hinted the other day, is abandoned.

I announced the fact the other day, that BROOKE B. WILLIAMS, of Georgetown, D. C., brother of Madame BODISCO, was to be appointed United States Consul at Revel, Russia. (The types made it Renel.) This appointment is made solely at the request of Madame B., who wants a "protector." As she is wealthy, has become a Russian subject, and her children are in the employ of the Czar, it certainly would seem that our Republican President is scarcely justified in passing by the claims of many a deserving and more needy aspirant for foreign consulates, for the reason suggested. It is very gallant in a bachelor to desire personally to oblige an accomplished and elegant lady: but is it fair to let such personal considerations outweigh the much stronger claims of American young men who have no friends at a foreign court? S.

News from Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Jan. 18.

Gentlemen from Kansas, by last night's train, state that General CALHOUN was to commence counting the returns of election of the 21st December on Tuesday last, in the presence of the presiding officers of the Legislature and Governor DANVER. As soon as this was done, a messenger would be dispatched to Washington with the vote and State Constitution. CALHOUN would not leave the Territory till after the returns were made of the election for State officers. The result of the election of the 4th was still uncertain. Colonel HENDERSON, of Leavenworth, was forcibly taken from the stage a few miles from that city, by a party of Free-State men, on the 11th, and has not been heard of since.

Alleged Wife Murder.

WORCESTER, Monday, Jan. 18.

EDWARD BOYLE was this morning brought before the Police Court of this city, charged with the willful murder of his wife, ISABELLA R. BOYLE, in Leicester, about six miles from here, on Friday night. She was found dead in her home on Saturday morning, her head terribly bruised. BOYLE has made several contradictory statements, and circumstances are very strong against him. He had not lived happily with his wife for some time past. He pleaded "Not guilty," and his case will go before the Grand Jury this week.

The America's Mails.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 18.

The R. M. steamship *America*, from Liverpool *viâ* Halifax, arrived at her dock at East Boston at 8:20 o'clock this morning, too late for her mails to go South on the morning train; but they will be dispatched at 3 P. M., and will be due in New-York at midnight.

The St. Lawrence Hotel Tragedy.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 18.

The case of SMITH, charged with the murder of RICHARD CARTER, President of the Tamaqua Bank, was given to the Jury this evening. At 6 o'clock they had not agreed on a verdict, and the Court adjourned until the morning.

Fire at Scranton, Penn.

SCRANTON, Penn., Monday, Jan. 18—7½ P. M.

A fire is now raging here, and it is feared that the steam flour mill and storehouse, and the hotel and several dwelling houses, will be consumed.

Election in Middletown, Conn.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Monday, Jan. 18.

The Republicans were triumphant at the city election, Dr. W. B. CASEY being elected Mayor by a majority of 56.

Close of the Evidence in the Robertson Case.

ROCHESTER, Monday, Jan. 18.

In the Robertson case to-day nothing of moment was brought to light. Several witnesses for the defence were sworn to prove the motive on the part of BIGLER for conspiracy against the defendant. Several officers and directors testified that Mr. ROBERTSON was engaged with them in the Bank on the evening that BIGLER swears that he was at his office. An attempt was made to introduce evidence showing that old Dr. BIGLER was the seducer of EMELIA MUIR to clear Mr. ROBERTSON from insinuations made by young BIGLER. The object in introducing it was also to show the motive for the conspiracy. The Court decided that it was irrelevant. The summing up in the case commences to-morrow.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Monday, Jan. 18.

Mr. MAGRAW has been reëlected State Treasurer.

Both Houses have passed a bill to purchase an Executive Mansion.

It is stated that Governor PACKER'S inaugural will be brief, and contain no specific recommendations. The rumors are various as to the treatment the Kansas question will receive from him.

Attorney-General BLACK is here.

Governor Packer's Inauguration.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Monday, Jan. 18.

The preparations for the inauguration of Governor PACKER to-morrow are progressing. A large number of military and citizens are arriving, and the place is in a whirl of excitement. A large number of the military arrived by the Lebanon Valley Railroad, which opened to-day. It connects with the Reading Road.

The Virginia Legislature.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, Jan. 18.

Our Legislature, to-day, elected WM. L. JACKSON Lieutenant Governor.

Death of a Physician.

CHERRY VALLEY, Sunday, Jan. 17.

The celebrated Surgeon and Physician, Doctor MENZO WHITE, died at his residence in Cherry Valley, Otsego County, N. Y., on the night of the 16th.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 18.

Ann C. Smith vs. *The Corporation of Washington*. Argument continued.

The Thomas Swan at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Monday, Jan. 18.

The screw steamship *Thomas Swan*, of Cromwell's Line, arrived here from New-York this morning.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 18.

We have received here no mails from any point South this P. M.

Weather Reports—Jan. 18.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western, and Southern Telegraph Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

MORNING.

ST JOHN, N. B.—Light wind from northeast; snowing. Thermometer, 18°.

FREDERICKTON, N. B.—Overcast; snowing. Thermometer, 16°.

WOODSTOCK, N. B.—Snowing. Thermometer, 16°.

PORTLAND, Me.—Cloudy; wind north. Thermometer, 19°.

CHARLOTTETOWN.—Cloudy; mild; wind northeast.

SACKVILLE.—Appearance of snow; wind northwest. Thermometer, 17°.

CALAIS.—Cloudy, like snow; wind north. Thermometer, 15°.

EASTPORT.—Cloudy; wind north, and snowing. Thermometer, 10°.

BANGOR.—Wind north; cloudy. Thermometer, 18°.

BUFFALO.—Clear; wind west. Thermometer, 22°.

TOLEDO.—Clear and cold. Thermometer, 36°.

PITTSBURG, Penn.—Clear. Thermometer, 36°.

CLEVELAND.—Cloudy. Thermometer 30°.

CHICAGO.—Clear. Thermometer 24°.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Clear. Thermometer 30°.

FULTON, Ill.—Clear. Thermometer 12°.

JANESVILLE, Wis.—Clear. Thermometer 4°.

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN.—Clear. Thermometer 4°.

ROCK ISLAND.—Cold and clear. Thermometer 15°.

BURLINGTON.—Clear. Thermometer 14°.

ST. LOUIS.—Clear. Thermometer 30°.

DUBUQUE.—Clear. Thermometer 14°.

FON DU LAC.—Cloudy. Thermometer 16°.

PORTAGE CITY.—Cloudy. Thermometer 14°.

MILWAUKEE.—Threatening snow. Thermometer 22°.

TORONTO, C. W.—Frosty, with a little snow.

DETROIT.—Slight snow falling.

MONTREAL.—Clear. Thermometer 3° above.

CAIRO.—Sunshiny and warm. Thermometer 35°.

PHILADELPHIA, Clear; wind Northwest. Thermometer 40½°.

BOSTON.—Quite cool, with steady snow-storm.

HALIFAX.—Wind north northwest. Thermom. 29°.

SPRINGFIELD.—Pleasant. Thermometer 28°.

PROVIDENCE.—1 P. M.—Commenced snowing at 10 A. M.; wind north by west; now clearing off.

EVENING.

BANGOR, Me., 2 P. M.—Overcast. Wind northeast. Thermometer 23°.

SACKVILLE, 3½ P. M.—Cloudy and cool; prospect of snow; wind southwest.

ST. JOHN, N. B., 3½ P. M.—Cloudy and snowing a little; wind northwest.

PORT-AU-BASQUE, N. F., 3 P. M.—Cloudy and mild; wind northwest.

SYDNEY, N. B.—Dull; wind west northwest.

AUBURN.—Cold; wind northwest. Thermom. 30°.

MONTROSE, Penn.—Weather mild, with the appearance of snow. Thermometer 32°.

GREAT BEND, Penn.—It is snowing here. Ther. 32°.

HORNELLSVILLE, Penn.—Looks like snow here.

DUNKIRK, N. Y.—Snowing here.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y.—Cloudy, with the appearance of snow.

NEWBURG, N. Y.—Clear and pleasant; wind west. Thermometer 30°.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Weather clear and cold. Thermometer 30°.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Weather cloudy; wind northwest. Thermometer 34°.

CALAIS, Me.—Weather cloudy and calm, indicating snow. Thermometer 18°.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.—Weather mild and snowing hard. Wind northeast.

PORTLAND, Me.—Weather heavy. Wind North. Thermometer 21°.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn.—Clear and cold. Thermometer 30°.

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Weather cloudy. Thermometer 25°.

BANGOR, Me.—Weather northeast. Thermometer 20°.

ST. JOHN, N. B.—Cloudy and snowing a little. Wind northeast.

FREDERICKTON.—Weather mild and calm, with indications of snow.

THE REMOVAL OF QUARANTINE.—The Governor of New-Jersey, in his Message to the Legislature, takes strong ground against the cession of Sandy Hook to New-York State, for the purposes of a Quarantine. Nevertheless, Ex-Mayor HALL, and his associate Commissioners for the removal of Quarantine, intend to visit New-Jersey the present week to open negotiations for procuring that location, and they express much confidence in the success of their mission. Mr. HALL says the prevailing impression is, that this unusually mild Winter will be followed by a sickly Summer, which makes the early settlement of this question one of great importance to the social and commercial interests of the City of New-York, and its populous neighborhood.

☞ The U. S. District-Attorney's Office is at present constituted as follows:

United States District-Attorney—Hon THEODORE SEDGWICK.

Associate United States District-Attorney—P. J. JOACHIMSSEN, Esq.

Chief Clerk—F. E. WESTBROOK, Esq.

Assistants—JAMES F. DWIGHT, Esq., LEOPOLD C. NEWMANN, Esq., JAMES W. MCCARTY, Esq., and F. W. W. NILES, Esq.

Mr. SEDGWICK has left this City for Washington, where he intends to spend a few weeks to recuperate his health, which recently has not been good. Mr. JOACHIMSSEN is Acting District Attorney during his absence.

☞ The office of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments has been decently fitted up. The desks are arranged in a circle on the north side of the room, each separated from the other by iron railing partitions. Gilt signs designate the various Wards. The private office of the Tax Commissioner is divided from the larger office by an iron railing.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.... ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 18.

The Senate met at 1½ o'clock P. M., when the following notices of bills were given:

Mr. DARLING gave notice of a bill to amend the laws of 1855 relative to the sale of lands belonging to non-residents for taxes.

By Mr. DOUGHERTY, of a bill to empower Police Justices of the City of New-York to appoint clerks in their Courts.

Also to amend the Central Park act. Also in relation to hay-scales and weight of hay in New-York.

By Mr. W. A. WHEELER, for repealing the law forbidding corporations to plead usury.

By Mr. TRUMAN, bills to incorporate the City of Binghamton.

By Mr. STOW, bill to declare the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railroad an incorporation under the general Railroad Law; also bill amending the one hundred and thirty-second section of the Code of Procedure.

By Mr. SPINOLA, bill to repeal the act appointing the clerk to take testimony in the Courts of Kings County.

ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Bill to provide for payment of the Legislative postage.

Bill to authorize certain M. E. Churches in Brooklyn to sell burial grounds.

The Senate then adjourned.

Business Before the Legislature.

Mr. SPINOLA'S bill (in the Senate) relative to the Long Island Railroad State Stock is as follows:

SECTION 1. The stock of the State of New-York issued to the Long Island Railroad Company, in pursuance of chapter 193 of the laws of 1840, is hereby made payable on the 1st of August, 1876, provided any party holding certificates of said stock who may desire the same made payable on that day, shall on or before the 1st of January, 1861, present such certificate to the Comptroller for his indorsement, &c.

SEC. 2 Provides that such certificates as shall not be so presented and indorsed, shall be payable on the 1st of August, 1861, from the funds to the credit of the Railroad Company then held by the Comptroller, or other additional funds if necessary, to be furnished by the Company.

SEC. 3 Requires from the Company the funds necessary to pay the interest at 5 per cent. per annum, on all such certificates as may be so indorsed, and shall also pay to the Comptroller $2,000 per annum, to be invested by him as a sinking fund to provide for the redemption of the stock so indorsed, in lieu of the $1,000 heretofore annually paid by the Company as a sinking fund.

SEC. 4 Provides that the Company shall not be released from any liability imposed by the law of 1840, but the conditions therein not modified by this act to remain in full force.

RELATIVE TO HEIRS AND DEVISEES.

Mr. NOXON introduced a bill to amend section 53 part 2, Chap. 6, title 4 of the Revised Statutes so as to read as follows:

No suit shall be brought against the heirs or devisees of any real estate, in order to charge them with the debts of the testator or intestate within three years from the time of granting letters testamentary or of administration upon the estate of their testator or intestate; unless it shall be proved upon the trial of such suit that the intestate left no personal assets within this State to be administered, in which case such suit may be commenced at any time; and if after the expiration of three years from the granting of letters, such suit shall be brought upon proof of an application having been made before the expiration of that period for an order of sale pursuant to the provisions of this title, such suit shall be stayed by the court in which it shall be pending until the result of such application; and if an order of sale be granted thereupon such suit shall not be any further prosecuted unless the plaintiff will allege that lands have been descended to the heirs or been devised to the devisees, which were not included in any order of sale, in which case a decree in such suit shall not change nor in any way affect any lands so ordered to be sold; and the plaintiff so proceeding in such suit shall not be entitled in any share in the distribution of the moneys on the sale, mortgage or leasing of any premises pursuant to such application.

A NEW SANITARY SYSTEM FOR THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The bill introduced in the State Senate by Mr. RICHARD SCHELL, "to improve the public health and establish a sanitary police in the City of New-York," proposes to change the title of the City Inspector's Department to the "Department of Public Health," and give the officer who is known as the City Inspector the title of "Superintendent of Public Health." If the bill passes, the act is not to take effect until the 1st of January, 1859, unless a vacancy sooner occurs in the office of City Inspector, and in that case the act is to take effect immediately on the occurrence of the vacancy. Under the amended charter, all heads of departments, except the Comptroller and the Counsel to the Corporation, are to be appointed by the Mayor, with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen, but Mr. SCHELL'S bill proposes to limit the Mayor's power of selection of a Superintendent of Public Health to persons who have graduated from a regularly-chartered medical college.

The Superintendent is to divide the City into sanitary districts, the number of which may be varied as he deems best, provided it shall never exceed the number of wards, and he is to nominate to the Board of Aldermen a Deputy Superintendent for each district, who shall be removed only for cause. In case of pestilence, the number of Deputy Superintendents may be increased. The Superintendent is to perform all the duties now performed by the City Inspector, and the Deputy Superintendents are to perform all the duties now required of the Health Wardens, and in addition thereto—

They shall inspect and report all nuisances affecting the public health, keep themselves supplied with pure vaccine virus, perform vaccinations as hereinafter required, report sicknesses, keep meteorological records, make themselves well informed of the sanitary condition of all tenements, houses, courts, cellars and other places occupied as dwellings, and of the streets, docks, slips, yards and public buildings of their respective districts, and of the means employed to remove filth and promote ventilation; ascertain what injuries to health are attributable to various manufactories, to the location of slaughter-houses, tanneries and burying-grounds; and shall perform all such other sanitary duties and investigations as may be directed by the Common Council, the Board of Health, or the Superintendent of Public Health. They shall keep memoranda of all their observations and labors, and report the same in such manner and as often as the Superintendent may require. All the duties, powers, emoluments and privileges, now by the law required of and conferred upon the City Inspector and Health Wardens, are hereby transferred to the said Superintendent and Deputy Superintendents of Health respectively.

The bill requires all dispensaries, hospitals, asylums, prisons, &c., to make sanitary reports to the Superintendent. He and his deputies are to constitute a medical council, whose duty it shall be to advise the Board of Health and the Common Council in sanitary matters. If this "medical council" is to be what its name purports, the Deputy Superintendents must be doctors as well as the Superintendent, but the bill does not require them to be medical graduates. All the premises in the City are to be subject to inspection by the deputies, and if any place is found in a condition dangerous to public health, the owner, agent or lessee is to be notified to purify the same within a reasonable time.

If he fails so to do, the Superintendent must cause the requisite cleansing to be done, and all the costs thereof shall be chargeable to the owner, agent, or lessee of said premises, and in addition thereto the fine of $50 shall be imposed upon and collected from said owner, agent or lessee. Persons aggrieved by the order or notice of the Superintendent may appeal to the Mayor or to the Board of Health. When small-pox occurs in any house, the head of the family, or the attendant physician, shall report the same within twenty-four hours, under penalty of $100. The Superintendent or one of his deputies must then inspect the premises, and must vaccinate all the inmates who are not deemed sufficiently protected by vaccination. Any adult who refuses or neglects either to be vaccinated or to have his children vaccinated when required by the Superintendent is to be fined $100, or be imprisoned not less than ten or more than thirty days, but the vaccination may be performed by any person whom the patient chooses. On every house where small-pox occurs, the Superintendent may at his discretion affix the placard "In Quarantine from Small-pox," until he is satisfied that every inmate is sufficiently vaccinated, or otherwise protected against the disease; and the penalty for the unauthorized removing of such placard is to be a fine of $50, or imprisonment for not less than five or more than twenty days.

The Superintendent may appoint three good analytical chemists as "Inspectors of Adulterations," and any articles of food or medicine which they examine and report to be unfit for use shall, if the Superintendent approves the report, be forfeited and destroyed, and the owner of the articles destroyed shall be charged with the cost of the examination.

All the fines and penalties incurred under the act may be enforced by summary proceedings before any magistrate in the City, and every fine collected is to be paid to the dispensary in whose district it was incurred.

☞ The French Benevolent Society's benefit at Niblo's, on Dec. 29, realized $773 25 above the expenditures. The receipts were $1,207 25, and the expenses $434; 1,209 persons were present on the occasion, and 425 tickets were sold which were not made use of; $400 was paid to the Ravel Family

WESTERN POLITICS.

The Kansas Question in the West—Senator Douglas' Position.

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1858.

Your readers have already been informed of the action of the Democratic members of the Ohio Legislature, in caucus, upon the Resolutions instructing our Senators upon the matter of the Lecompton Constitution, as also that of the recent Convention in Indiana, so directly from the people, together with a like expression of the Democracy of Nebraska. But Resolves and Instructions of Conventions and Legislatures, calmly and coolly expressing a truth or sentiment of the body, and in a technical sense reflecting the minds and sentiments of the people upon the subject of the Lecompton *insult* embraced in the schedule of submission, give no just and adequate idea of the intensity of feeling and expression of the masses of the Democracy, and especially of those men who boldly and honestly contended for the correctness of the principle embodied in the Kansas-Nebraska act through a hard-fought campaign, and when weaker men quailed and trembled with fears and apprehensions for the application of its doctrines. The heads and hearts of the people are right in this matter, and the spirit of the great Northwest is being wafted upon the lightnings and the gale to sustain and cheer the peerless vindicator of his own great measure, and the absolute right of the people to pass by direct vote upon all the provisions of a fundamental law of a State.

The West have looked to Mr. DOUGLAS, and to no one else, for the vindication of that act, knowing that he would be consistent with himself, and powerful in the right, though he might have a President and Cabinet, or even a Senate at his heels. It causes a smile of contempt to pass over the countenances of gentlemen in this Western country at the idea of Senator BIGLER, so lately annihilated by a look of DOUGLAS, and other gentlemen equally unknown to the country, reading the Senator of the West out of his party for daring to express thoughts differing with the President in a single measure.

It is the men of mark, whose opinions and thoughts are valuable, that invariably awaken jealousies in the minds of those whose distinction in the National Councils comes of hanging on to the flaps of a President, and construing every little suggestion, blunder, or mistake, into a profoundly-conceived stroke of national policy. To read Mr. DOUGLAS out of his party is undertaking to dispense with seven of the most powerful and only reliable Democratic States in the North; and that the consequence of success in such an effort would be a terrible recoil upon those presumptuous enough to undertake the herculean task.

The significant and decided expression on the Lecompton question in Indiana, is a signal rebuke to some of the Representatives of that State in Congress, who have been so ready to defend an error of an Administration, hoping thereby to invoke the power and patronage of the Government to the work of "crushing out" a statesman by making an impression in the country that his prestige and power has departed—that others now holding place by doubtful tenure might assume more marked position and rank in the West—forgetting that the faith and hopes of the people of the West are in the man, and him alone, who, to maintain inviolate, and in its purity of doctrine, the great principle with which he had become identified, takes issue with Presidents and Cabinets, and if pressed, welcomes the combined powers of a Senate to the conflict.

The great unanimity of sentiment among the Democratic Party in Ohio at this time, and especially in the Legislature now in session, regarding the Lecompton Constitution, is remarkable. Though at no time has there been any diversity of sentiment regarding the supposed issue between the President and Mr. DOUGLAS, there were difficulties to encounter, it is understood, in producing so unanimous a result, growing out of the timidity and fears of a few gentlemen outside of the Legislature, and who sought to influence members to non-action, not, as they claimed, on account of any regard for the position of the Administration, but on the contrary they all to a man declared that DOUGLAS was right, but they feared that an expression on the subject would be construed at Washington as a general opposition to the Administration; and some of them were applicants for clerkships in the departments and some for consulships, and the effect would be detrimental to their respective projects and interests. One shrewd manager from the lower part of the State, who has some little Government jobs to do once in a while, said to some members, in pressing his argument for non-action, "D—n it, let us hold our tongues and make some money out of the Administration while we have a chance."

The party do not, it is said, feel under any special obligation to the Administration for its recognition of the great State of Ohio, as nothing has been done for the benefit of the present generation of live and active men save to remove from their midst the politically defunct bodies of one or two old gentlemen, and install them in subordinate positions at Washington. Still they are to give their undivided support to Mr. BUCHANAN, but will not suffer unnecessary issues to be thrust upon them unless they come backed by greater force of reason and argument than they have been able to perceive in the "Complete Set of Cabinet Letters" written to bolster up a blunder.

To those who are familiar with the politics of this State at this time, the great unanimity of sentiment in the Democratic Party, and which has just been uttered through the Legislature, is attributable to the influence and power of one who is known as the master spirit of the Douglas army in the West, but whose true position is at this time, more than has been that of any other man in twenty years—the leader of the Democratic Party in Ohio.

The late candidate for Governor, HENRY B. PAYNE, who started in the contest with a majority of some twenty thousand against his party, armed with the doctrine of the Nebraska-Kansas act among the isms, drove Gov. CHASE and his powerful party near to the verge of defeat, being saved only by a few hundred plurality, where twenty-five thousand majority had been expected, is a man of consummate ability, and is possessed not only of the elements of personal popularity, but every man in his party is proud of him. He is now regarded as the ablest politician in that party in the State, and his friends are ardent and true, standing by him in all emergencies. His position in his party is enviable, and it is made so no less for his talents than for that sincerity of character which forbids the sale of two friends to purchase the conciliation of an enemy. The party has undergone a reorganization within the last year, and has, under his guidance, made rapid strides towards power, and their present position is a fortress of great strength to them.

The grand and noble position of Governor WISE, in his letter to Tammany, has taken the people of the West by surprise. He has always been regarded here as in some sense a national man, though coupled with the prejudice or distrust that it was rather a circumscribed and limited nationality, like that of many other Southern statesmen where Slavery was either immediately or remotely connected with questions of Government. But such utterances have dispelled the illusion, and he appears now as a bold, fearless and honest statesman, the true Governor of the "Democracy of Virginia, who scorn a title of any sort founded on a fraud, occult and palpable as the unveiled trickery of the Lecompton schedule."

Should Governor WISE visit Ohio and the West, at this time, he would be lighted from town to town, and city to city, by bonfires piled high by the hands of the people.

A MAD BULL IN THE STREET—EXCITING CHASE.—Yesterday morning a bull which had been taken to a slaughter-house in Stanton-street, between Clinton and Attorney streets, broke loose and rushed into the street. It was pursued to the corner of Chrystie and Hester streets, where a large number of boys from engine company No. 31 took chase after the animal, which ran bellowing through Chrystie and Division streets into East Broadway. As he passed the Seventh Ward Station-house, with a whole crowd in hot pursuit, the Captain of Police ordered five officers to follow the bull, which they did, and were led on a most exciting chase. On he ran, down Pike-street into South, and thence through Gouverneur into Grand-street. The officers fired at the animal with their revolvers as he ran, which only had the effect to infuriate him; everywhere the streets were instantly cleared as the bull appeared tearing along at almost railroad speed. At the foot of Rivington-street the bull ran into the corporation yard. Here he received a volley of stones and bullets, when he clambered up a pile of stones, and scaled a fence eight feet high. He then ran through Goerck-street into a tree-nail yard in Third-street. Here a rope, which he carried round his horns, was made fast to a post, and another and furious onset was made upon the poor brute. He was struck on the head with mauls and clubs, stabbed with knives in the side and neck, and pistol shots were discharged into his body. The only effect of all this appeared to be to enrage him. For nearly twenty minutes he kept his enemies at bay, dodging the blows of the up-lifted maul and club. Finally, he was assaulted with a broad axe; but it was not until his neck was literally chopped half off that he was finally killed. The man with the axe cut his own foot badly, as the weapon glanced from the neck of the bull. The owner of the animal was a German, who had bought him in Bergen, N. J. After he was dead, the German came and claimed the carcass; but it was taken by the officers to the Seventh Ward Station-house, followed by about five hundred men and boys. The officers who chased the bull were SECOR, PIKE, BUSHMAN, HAWLEY and HUDSON.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Committee of Investigation—Bribery and Corruption in Congress.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858.

The House of Representatives has added still another to its Committees of Investigation. It is well. The action taken yesterday covers the whole policy of reopening the transactions of a past Congress and examining into them, at least so far as they may affect the moral standing of members reelected to the present Congress. This certainly seems to be just and proper, for why should a man who was villain enough to successfully cover his own tracks last year, be permitted to escape this if the evidences of his rascality are more easily obtained now than then? No man is expelled from either House for the purpose of doing him an injury, even though deserved, but for the public good, that he may no longer be able to abuse his place and power for infamous purposes. Let it be settled that no corruption of a preceding Congress can even be inquired into, and the wretches who thrive and fatten upon such entertainment have only to postpone their grand hauls until the last few days of a Congress, when they may rush them through by the most unblushing roguery without the fear of punishment or effective exposure. Bad men will get into every Congress, and there is no way of restraining and checking them, except through the Press, and by keeping the fact before their eyes, that their sin is quite sure to find them out at last.

The Committee authorized yesterday has an abundance of time before it. Let it probe the Tariff matter of last session to the bottom, not only to ascertain whether any member of the House has soiled his palm with the money of LAWRENCE, STONE & Co., but also to learn whether any one at Washington, and if so who, was paid money by the agents of the firm in question, in the supposition or the understanding that by personal influence with members, obtained through connection with the Press, by family relationship, or by any other means than fair and honest appeals to the judgment of Congress, he would obtain votes for the measure. If LAWRENCE, STONE & Co. did not pay the money directly to members of Congress, who *did* they pay it to? That is an all-important question. Everybody knows that a thousand different expedients are resorted to in order to screen members themselves from proofs of venality, even where the conviction is most positive that they are guilty. In pursuing such an investigation as that committed to the hands of this Committee, they have a right to know *who* the money was paid to, in order that they may follow up the clues thus furnished, and ascertain whether the money at last was to reach a member's pocket, or whether it was paid to an outsider in order that he might be induced to corrupt a member or members by some more insidious means than the gold itself.

Such a course will do injustice to nobody. If any gentleman, outside of Congress, as a regular attorney or agent, has been compensated for an argument made before a Committee, or for publications elsewhere than in the Press, the statement of the fact will do him no discredit, but prove a valuable advertisement. If anybody connected *with* the Press has handled any portion of the money, the public will judge of the propriety of his conduct and of how much confidence is to be reposed in his arguments and opinions for or against similar schemes in future. Let there be the fullest and broadest inquiry possible. If $87,000 *was* paid to secure the passage of the Tariff bill of last year, by honest means, LAWRENCE, STONE & Co. will at once make an exhibit which must bring the work of the Committee to a summary conclusion. If it was spent in improper ways, no stone should be left unturned in search of all the facts; and if the whole story is false, and no money was paid for the purpose named to anybody, *that* fact will and ought to be made clear as the noonday sun.

It will be remembered that last year the Committee of Investigation evaded this course when it suited their convenience so to do. When GEO W. CHASE, an ex-member of Congress from New-York, who stated that he was an agent for measures before Congress, refused to answer a question as to his business in connection with those measures, he was strangely permitted to be silent. That precedent is sure to be noted by parties to be called before the new Committee, and unless the latter promptly set it aside as unworthy to be followed, it will as certainly prove an impenetrable shield for whatever rascality may lie beneath that mysterious charge of $87,000. I have dwelt at some length upon this subject, because close observation of the proceedings of last Congress has fully satisfied me of the difficulty of proving by ordinary means a one hundreth part of the corruption existing in Washington.

I may be permitted a few words of remark upon some of the statements in yesterday's debate. In the first place Mr. STANTON declared that the Committee of Investigation of last year permitted the witnesses before it to revise and correct their testimony before it was given to the House and the public. *I deny this assertion*, and beg leave here to inquire of Messrs. ORR, DAVIS and RITCHIE, of that Committee, how they reconcile with the obligations of honor and truth the fact that they permitted such a statement to pass unchallenged? They *knew* it to be false, (though not intentionally so on Mr. STANTON'S part,) and yet by their silence they seem to assert its truth.

They know that they *forbade* the revision of testimony at least in some cases. They know (for I have called their attention to the fact in publications which have been placed directly in their own hands) that in the case of your correspondent they have attributed to him a statement calculated to do him the most serious harm, in testimony which he was never permitted the shadow of an opportunity to revise. They know that the utterance of such language as they have placed in my mouth was utterly impossible in the case of a sane man. They know that the evident absurdity of the supposition that I could have used any such language led their reporter to call their attention to the subject, and that, notwithstanding the language as reported made me seem to confess that I had committed willful perjury, they failed to recall me to ask what I *did* say, but put their false report upon the record, there to stand for all time! And yet, when it is asserted in the House that I and all other witnesses had the opportunity to revise our testimony, they silently assent, and thus add another stone to their infamous pyramid of injustice.

I commend to Mr. DAVIS of Maryland the cup which he poisoned for his own lips when he yesterday urged that "by suppressing a *part* of the truth" as great a libel may be committed as by any other means. If he would recall to mind *how* bitter this should be to him and his *confrères* of the late Committee, I suggest that he go back a few months, and compare the *full record* of his own Committee in my case with the partial and incomplete reports made of it to the House in the progress of the investigation,—and also with the shamefully mutilated abstract of testimony which that Committee permitted to be made for the public press of the entire Union, and from which every line was erased which tended to relieve your correspondent of the base charges echoed and reechoed by his rivals, and for which I can safely defy any honorable man to find the shadow of justification after review and comparison of *all* the testimony.

One of the most agreeable "hops" of the season was that given on Thursday evening by the lady guests of the United States Hotel. In consequence of a strict limitation of the number of invitations the company was very select, and not too large for universal enjoyment. The dress was elegant, music fine, and supper both choice and bountiful. The dance was maintained with vigor far into the small hours, and the company separated at last with many a regret that so joyous an occasion must have an end. Among the intelligent and beautiful ladies present were some from your own State, and others whose exhibitions of hospitality to strangers in the Federal capital have made their names socially familiar all over the Union.

The denizens of Washington manifest their appreciation of the enterprise of Messrs. STUART & BOURCICAULT, by filling their *bijou* of a theatre nightly with fine audiences, including a plentiful sprinkling of the fashion of the city. It is becoming the rule to go to the theatre, and thence to the evening parties, balls and hops; and as a consequence the boxes, dress-circle and orchestra stalls present a scene of gayety unusual except at the "full dress" opera. The Rolla ballet troupe closed their engagement last night, and are to be succeeded on Monday night by AGNES ROBERTSON and Mr. BOURCICAULT. "AGNES" is a great pet with Washington audiences, and will prove to be a trump card to the management. Already the anticipation of her reappearance here is the talk of the town. POLLY MARSHALL, who has been playing here since the opening of the new theatre, has won her way fairly into public favor, and will always be welcomed with pleasure.

S.

United States Agricultural Society's Meeting.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

THE ELECTION OF NEW OFFICERS—HIGHLY INTERESTING REPORTS ON THE CHINESE SUGAR CANE—MR. WRAY'S IMPHEE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 14, 1857.

The meeting was called to order at 10 o'clock by President WILDER, who proceeded to read a letter from the "Maryland Institution for promoting the Mechanic Arts," asking for the location of the next fair of the United States Agricultural Society near the city of Baltimore in the month of October next. This, on motion of Mr. BYINGTON, of Iowa, was referred to the Executive Committee.

The Chair next read a letter from Mr. JOSEPH S. LOVERING, a sugar refiner of Philadelphia, advising the Society of the shipment to them by him of several boxes of sugar made from the Sorgho, or Chinese Sugar Cane; as also of some pamphlets embodying the manner and results of his experiments.

Mr. OLCOTT, of New-York, stated that he had seen and carefully examined the samples referred to, and had studied the pamphlet that morning, and congratulated the Society that at last the fact was established that excellent sugar could be made in the Northern States in large quantity, and at a moderate price. Mr. LOVERING had cut the Gordian knot and done it in so thorough and scientific a manner that there was no longer room for a doubt. He claimed that Mr. L. had earned the thanks of the farmers of America, and as this Society was the representative of its agricultural interest he should move that the large silver medal of the Society be conferred upon JOSEPH S. LOVERING.

Senator HARLAN, of Iowa, moved the reference of the matter to a Special Committee, and this being seconded the Chair appointed as such Committee Messrs. D. JAY BROWNE, of the Patent Office, SIMON BROWN, of Massachusetts, and OLCOTT, of New-York.

A letter from the American Guano Company was then read by Mr. WOOD, of District Columbia, and sundry remarks made by him upon the subject of the guano on Baker's and Jarvis' Islands. Dr. LORING, of Massachusetts, moved that the United States Society concur in the objects of this Company and look to it to break up the present monopolies in this important fertilizer. Mr. JOHN JONES, of Delaware, stated that it had been estimated that one ton of guano was equal to 40 bushels of wheat, which at $1 10 per bushel would be only $50 per ton as the real value of a ton of guano, leaving nothing for profit, and that worse than that, the guano is now sold at $67 per ton, showing a net loss of $17 per ton on the use of guano, which he had abundantly proved by the use of over seventy-five tons per year. Mr. BYINGTON has found Peruvian guano at least three times better than those of the American Company. Col. B. P. JOHNSON thought it was not the province of the National Society to indorse private speculations like this. If they did so, they might be certain that they would be called upon more frequently than it would be pleasant, and he moved to lay the whole subject upon the table. Mr. BYINGTON agreeing with the views of Col. JOHNSON, the matter was put to vote, and on being so decided was tabled.

Mr. JOHNSON, from the Committee to consider the terms of Mr. MORRILL'S bill, reported as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States be urgently requested to grant, during the present session of Congress, to the several States, Territories and the District of Columbia, an adequate quantity of the public lands to endow and maintain Agricultural Colleges in each State, Territory and the District of Columbia, and we recommend for this purpose the main features of the House bill, referred Dec. 14, 1857, to the Committee on Public Lands, as wisely designed to carry out the objects the Society has in view.

Resolved, That the organization of such institutions is no longer an experiment, but they are justly regarded by the civilized world and by the best cultivated agricultural countries of Europe, not only as objects of public necessity, but objects of permanent public utility, deserving the aid and care of the Government.

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to furnish each member of the Senate and House of Representatives with a copy of the above resolutions.

Signed by the Committee—B. P. JOHNSON, TENCH TILGHMAN, GEORGE B. LORING and Judge ARNY.

The resolutions were adopted.

The Treasurer presented his report, which was referred to the appropriate Committee. At the last year's meeting a Committee was appointed to examine the subject of the Chinese Sugar-cane, and report the results at this meeting. Mr. D. JAY BROWNE, the Chairman of this Committee, presented his report, which is substantially as follows:

1. The soil and geographical range of the Chinese Sugar-cane correspond nearly with those of Indian corn. It produces the best crop on dry uplands, but the most luxuriantly on rich bottoms of moist loams.

2. It endures cold much better than corn, and experiences no injury from the Autumnal frosts. It will also withstand excessive drouth. Ripens its seeds in September in dry and warm soils in many parts of the New England States; at the extreme South it may be planted as late as 20th June.

3. Its cost and culture about the same as Indian corn.

4. Height of plant when fully grown varies from six to eighteen feet, and stalks vary from half an inch to two inches in diameter. The weight of the entire crop when full grown, taken before drying, is from ten to forty tons. Of seed the amount is reported from fifteen to sixty bushels.

5. During the early stages of its growth it makes but little progress, so slow, indeed, as to have discouraged many cultivators; but the approach of warm weather imparts to it a wonderful rapidity. The period of growth varies from 90 to 120 days.

6. The yield of juice was about 50 per cent. The number of gallons required to make a gallon of syrup varies from 5 to 10; in New-Brunswick, 10 to 1; Indiana and Illinois, 7 to 1; and in Maryland and Virginia, 5 to 1. The yield of syrup varies from 150 to 400 gallons. The amount of pure alcohol ranged from 5 to 9 per cent. Ripe canes grown on a warm, light soil, give 11 per cent of well-defined crystallized sugar.

7. A palatable bread was made from the flour ground from the seeds.

8. By accounts from all parts of the country this plant is universally admitted to be a wholesome, nutritious and economical food for animals; all parts of it being greedily devoured in a green or dried state by horses, cattle, sheep and swine without injurious effects; the latter, especially, fattening upon it as well as upon corn.

9. Paper of various qualities has been manufactured from the fibrous parts of the stalk, some of which appear to be peculiarly fitted for a special use.

From the above summary, the Committee are of opinion that the Sorgho Sucre possesses qualities which commend it to the especial attention of the agriculturists of all parts of the country, as the above facts have demonstrated that it is well suited to our national economy, and supplies what has been long a great desideratum.

(Signed) D. JAY BROWNE, Chairman.

It was moved and seconded that the report be accepted and the Committee discharged, but a considerable discussion sprang up as to whether the Society should indorse the opinions of the Committee, in place of registering the facts they had collated.

Mr. BROWN, from the Committee on awarding the silver medal of the Society to Mr. LOVERING, reported as follows:

The Committee appointed to consider the propriety of awarding the large silver medal of the Society to Mr. JOSEPH S. LOVERING, of Philadelphia, respectfully report that, having examined the specimens of sugar presented by him, and the scientific examinations set forth in his published pamphlet, they recommend that the medal be awarded to Mr. LOVERING, for the care with which his experiments have been made, and the sample presented; but your Committee do not wish to be understood as certifying that the manufacture of sugar, as yet demonstrated, to be more profitable than other crops.

This report was adopted.

SIMON BROWN, Chairman.

Mr. LORING thought that the gentleman was entitled to the recognition at the hands of the Society, even if he had failed to produce the large results reported by him. He must confess to entertaining doubts as to the value of the Sorgho. On his own farm he had about fifty cows, and the feeding of them was quite a serious matter. Hoping to succeed with Sorgho, he had planted adjacent patches of it and corn, and the corn had always kept ahead; the leaves of Sorgho were far apart, and the stalks so tough that no animal of his could eat them. In fact, he did not think it valuable for either syrup, sugar, or forage.

Mr. B. P. JOHNSON had conversed with a very careful and intelligent farmer in the neighborhood of Albany, who had made extensive experiments, had consulted Mr. OLCOTT'S Sorgho book, and all others published, and he learned that the culture was not profitable there at any rate.

Col. H. K. BURGWYN, of North Carolina, had planted 25 acres and found it entirely profitable; he knew of many planters in his own State who coincided with him. The question was then taken on the bestowal of the medal on Mr. LOVERING, and it was decided in the affirmative. As to the report of Mr. BROWNE'S Committee, a prolonged discussion on the propriety of recommitting it was held. Senator HARLAN would not consent to it at all, for he came from a district where all cattle eat it greedily, and he was not willing that it should be referred in such manner that his constituents and the farmers throughout the whole country could not advantage by the facts presented at this meeting. He knew that in his State alone over 100,000 acres would be planted this year if this Society so recommend, and the eyes of our agricultural press looked on our deliberations to-day.

Mr. BROOKS, of the Massachusetts Legislature, said that he thought both sides were right. He had cultivated it and believed it would be profitable; at any rate it should not be condemned before being fairly tried.

Mr. PRATT, of New-York, thought that the shortness of the season had much to do with the results complained of by Dr. LORING. Mr. BYINGTON, of Iowa, thought the recommitment entirely unnecessary, for the report was an able one and contained results of a most important nature, obtained by the well-directed efforts of the United States Patent Office and this Society. The matter was by far too important to warrant our passing over it slightingly. Because Dr. LORING had not succeeded in Massachusetts, it was no argument that a plant which was admirably adapted to many other States should be rejected. Massachusetts was not the only important farm in the Union. He had grown Sorgho beyond the Mississippi River, and had never seen such a wonderful growth in any other crop, nor such a perfect success. Even when prostrated by the Fall winds, his cattle had been turned in and had eaten it up root and branch. He had put cut Sorgho stalks and oats before his horses at one time and the animals *had eaten the sugar-cane first.* Hon. FREDERICK SMITH, of N. H., had known of Sorgho molasses being produced both in his State and in Kansas cheaper than other molasses could be purchased. Senator HARLAN would only consent to its recommitment if the facts contained in the report should be made public at this meeting. Mr. OLCOTT exhibited the specimens of Mr. LOVERING. They are five in number—one of beautiful loaf sugar; one of very fine, pure white sugar, which, without refining, was equal to "No. 1 coffee sugar;" and three of Muscovados. He also showed specimens of wrapping paper and paste board made from the sorgho fibre by Hon. JAMES F. C. HYDE, of Massachusetts. He thought it useless to spend time in settling the question of the value of the Sorgho, for not only had Mr. LOVERING made over 1,200 pounds per acre of sugar in Pennsylvania, but if there were not a single ounce of sugar to be had from it, the syrup would itself pay largely, and for the production of alcohol and brandies its future was of immense promise. It certainly could not be classed as a cousin to the multicaulis of yore, which was good for nothing but an application of the pick and spade. Mr. OLCOTT adduced numerous facts to sustain his hypothesis. Dr. LORING said, that if the facts of Mr. OLCOTT were but embodied in the Report of the Committee, he would give it his support; facts, he wanted not theories. "Farmer Jones" thought a tariff of three cents per pound would be of the greatest use to promote Sorgho culture. Mr. BYINGTON called for the reperusal of the Report, which being done, the question was put to vote, and lost. It was then moved and seconded that the Report be accepted without amendment, and this was carried.

Mr. OLCOTT stated that there was present Mr. LEONARD WRAY, of England, who had introduced the African Sugar-cane, or *Imphee.* Mr. WRAY was entitled to a hearing on the merits of his plant, because efforts had been made by interested parties to throw discredit upon it, and injure Mr. WRAY. He thought it no more than justice that fair play should be given, and that was all the gentleman desired. Mr. D. JAY BROWNE offered a resolution that a committee be appointed to test the Imphee during the present year, and report upon its value as compared with Sorgho.

Mr. WRAY being introduced by the President, protested against the acceptance of the resolutions, for it placed his Imphee in an unfavorable and unjust position. It acknowledged the Sorgho to be of established value, but his Imphee to be unknown, when the fact was that it had already been tried on a large scale by Governor HAMMOND, of South Carolina.

He had proceeded thus far when it was resolved that, owing to the lateness of the hour, and the importance of the subject, Mr. WRAY should be allowed the floor at 9½ o'clock to-morrow morning, and that gentleman gave way to the report of the Committee on Nominations. The list of officers elected for the ensuing year is:

President—Gen. TENCH TILGHMAN, of Maryland.

Treasurer—B. B. French, of District of Columbia.

Secretary—Ben: Perley Poore, of Massachusetts.

Executive Committee—H. Wager, of New-York; Jno. McGowan, of Pennsylvania; Josiah Ware, of Virginia; Fred'k Smyth, of New-Hampshire; Henry Wilson, of Ohio; Jno. Merriman, of Maryland; J. W. Brown, of Illinois; and one Vice-President from each State and Territory.

Mr. KIMMEL, of Maryland, declining reëlection as Vice-President from that State, Mr. ODIN BOWIE was elected in his stead.

Hon. HENRY WAGER, of New-York, offered a resolution, that Hon. MARSHALL P. WILDER, having declined a reëlection to the Presidency of the United States Agricultural Society, which he has filled since its creation with signal ability, his name be placed on the list of the Honorary Members of the Society, and that the Executive Committee present to him a suitable testimonial of the appreciation in which he is held by the Society, which was unanimously adopted.

Mr. WILDER replied in a feeling manner, assuring the Society that its interest should be ever kept nearest his heart, and command his every exertion. His connection with it had been of the most gratifying nature, for he had seen it gradually assume a most distinguished position and achieve a glorious success.

His remarks were listened to with great attention and frequently applauded. At their conclusion, he appointed Messrs. CALVERT, of Maryland, and BYINGTON, of Iowa, a Committee to wait upon the President elect and conduct him to the Chair. Gen. TILGHMAN advancing and mounting the platform, he was met by Mr. WILDER, who, after inducting him into his station retired and took his seat among the audience. The new President remarked that his choice as their presiding officer he looked upon as a compliment to the South, and as such, he accepted it with his warmest acknowledgments of the courtesy. He should have chosen that a more worthy incumbent had been selected, but to the extent of his abilities he would faithfully fulfill the trust they had confided to his hands.

Col. KIMMEL rose to eulogize the late Mr. CUSTIS, of Virginia, and presented, for deposit in the archives of the Society, two letters written by Mr. CUSTIS to himself but a short time previous to his decease. The letters were read and found to contain expressions of a most friendly nature towards the Society. They were placed in the hands of the Secretary, Maj. BEN: PERLEY POORE, and immediately after this the meeting was declared adjourned over to 9 o'clock to-morrow, when Mr. WRAY will have the floor.

State Inebriate Asylum.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: The New-York State Inebriate Asylum organized its Board by electing Hon. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, of New-York, as President; Hon. T. McCoun, of Oyster Bay, Vice-President; Hon. Josiah B. Williams, of Ithica, Second Vice-President; Hon. Reuben H. Walworth, of Saratoga; Hon. Washington Hunt, of Lockport; Hon. Ransom Balcom, of Binghamton; Hon. Edward A. Lambert, of Brooklyn, and J. Edward Turner, of New-York, as the Committee on Location.

The amount already subscribed to the fund of the Asylum is nearly fifty thousand dollars. Among the subscribers are more than 800 physicians, more than 90 judges, upwards of 400 clergymen, and 1,500 merchants.

The Trustees of this Asylum have brought it into existence without compensation, or without paying its funds to any agent for services rendered to this object. It has been purely a work of love.

The largest medical petition that has ever been presented to any Legislature for an appropriation has been sent to our Legislature in behalf of this object. More than 1,300 physicians have memorialized our Legislature in regard to the importance and necessity of this institution.

The petitioners to the Legislature for an appropriation and the subscribers to the fund of this Asylum, represent a large portion of the intellectual and moral worth of our people, and more than fifty per cent. of all the property of our State.

Owing to the financial difficulties which have embarrassed many places, that would have made large and liberal offers of a site for the Asylum, the Committee on Location have thought best to defer locating the institution until Spring.

The friends of this institution hope that the State will make an appropriation to assist in carrying out this great medical and moral work.

Yours respectfully, T. JEFFERSON GARDINER,
Rec. Sec. of the New-York State Inebriate Asylum.
No. 95 CLINTON-PLACE,
New-York, Friday, Jan. 15, 1858.

The New-Jersey Lunatic Asylum has received 1,230 patients since it was opened, 420 of whom were treated last year. Of the whole number, 750 have been discharged cured or improved.

Martin Hickey was horribly mangled by being caught with a circular saw in a mill at Saxonville, Mass., on Thursday.

THE HARBOR.

Report of the Result of Observations upon the Deposit of Silt in the Harbor of New-York, made during the years of 1854—1857.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1857.

SIR: In the Summer of 1854, I verbally called the attention of the late President of your Board, WALTER R. JONES, Esq., to the wash of earth from the streets and sewers of this City and Brooklyn, into the slips bordering thereon, by which not only this harbor was being injuriously affected, but that the width of the channel inside of the bar at Sandy Hook had become seriously narrowed, and ultimately the depth of water on the bar must become lessened; and that, in view of the great interests that would be affected by any reduction of the depth of water there, it was proper that some investigation should be made of the extent of the deposit of *silt* into the rivers bordering our City, for the purpose of placing the results before the public, in order that its attention might be directed to the consideration of an element in our commercial position, secondary to none other, viz.: the maintenance of a depth of water at the entrance of our harbor equal to the full requirements of our commerce.

Mr. JONES readily entertained my proposals, and under his direction I at once proceeded to make such observations as I thought best calculated to furnish the essential elements in the case, restricting myself to the subject of deposits in our harbor; the encroachment upon the boundaries thereof, by the extension of bulkheads and piers, and the injurious effects therefrom, I did not propose to consider, for the two-fold fact, that the necessity of restraining these encroachments had become so manifest to the public, that not only had the attention of our Legislature been called to the subject, but that it was then receiving the consideration of a committee appointed for the purpose of investigating and reporting thereon; and secondly, that the operation of such encroachment was so similar to that which I proposed to investigate, viz: the reduction of the tidal volume of our harbor, that the deductions in one case would be equally applicable to the other.

As a prelude to my task, I assumed it to be indisputable that the bar at Sandy Hook, in its general features, like the bars of all tidal rivers, presented a series of irregular obstructions stretching across the entrance into the lower bay, with a varying and less depth of water upon it than in the channels within it.

The causes admitted to produce this general result are numerous, but the following apply in my opinion peculiarly to the locality under consideration.

1. To the arrest of the current of the last of the ebb tide from the bay, where it meets the first of the sea flood, when it surrenders the *detritus* it holds in suspension.

2. To the difference of the flood and ebb currents in their directions.

3. To the action of ground-swells from the sea, which, if heavy and flowing from the southward and eastward, deposit sand and gravel upon the bar, and at all times, when aided by the current of the flood, within the entrance thereof.

4. To the occasional diminution of the back water of the bays and rivers leading thereto from drouth, and the reduction of the tidal volume by the presence of ice upon flats and the shores.

5. To a reduction of the tidal area by the constant accretion of *detritus* upon the shores.

The first three positions are similar, in a great degree, to those entertained by E. K. CALVER, R. N. The 5th one by Sir HENRY DE LA BECHE.

In the prosecution of my observations, I selected sixteen locations which I thought best suited to furnish me with the elements desired, and providing myself with an equal number of bottles, of like capacity, (30 cubic inches,) I repeatedly filled one of them with water from each of these localities at half tide, (both ebb and flow,) both in dry and wet weather, and at different seasons of the year; such water was then filtered and the residuum weighed and noted in grains, the average results or which, deduced from the operations of several years, furnish the following:

Weight, in grains, of deposits in thirty cubic inches of water from the following localities:

	Grains.		Grains.
Sandy Hook	.109	Manhattanville	.578
Narrows	.265	Harlem Bridge	1.031
Robbins' Reef	.367	Hellgate	1.093
Ellis' Island	.811	East Thirtieth-street	1.265
Battery	1.687	East Twenty-third-st.	2 968
Liberty-street	6.927	Grand-street	4.000
Canal-street	8.531	Wall-street	5.187
West Thirtieth-street	.937	Broad-street	6.375

The mean result of which is 2.633 grains in every 30 cubic inches of water.

Excluding therefrom all the City localities but one upon each side of it for the purpose of arriving at a mean of the average presence of *silt* in the water of our harbor above the Narrows, the following result is obtained:

	Grains.		Grains.
Narrows	.265	Harlem Bridge	1.031
Robbins' Reef	.367	Grand-street	4.000
Ellis' Island	.811	Thirtieth-st. West	.937
Battery	1.687		8)9.676
Manhattanville	.578		1.209

From which it appears that the average annual flow of *silt* into the rivers bordering this City, reaches the enormous rate of 1.209 grains in every 30 cubic inches of water; and assuming the quantity of the former to be equal to 125 lbs. ℔ cubic foot, a cubic inch of it will weigh .072 lbs. The volume of this deposit compared with water is therefore as 1 to 12565.

Confining my observations to the City of New-York alone, and taking the deposits shown in the water from the several localities around the City, the mean amount of *silt* in every 30 cubic inches of water is as follows:

	Grains.		Grains.
Battery	1.687	Broad-street	6.375
Liberty-street	6.937	30th-street West	.937
Canal-street	8.531		
30th-street East	1.265		9)37.887
23d-street East	2.768		
Grand-street	4.000		4.209
Wall-street	5.187		

Hence, by the elements before given, it appears that the volume of the deposit from the water in the slips of this City between Thirtieth-street, east and west, and the Battery, compared with that of the water, (at half tide,) is as 1 to 3610.

Startling as these results appear, it must be borne in mind that they do not give a full exhibition of the facts of the case, for the observations made were necessarily confined to the presence of *silt*, and embraced only that portion which was retained in suspension by the flow of currents, whilst the deposit of *detritus* from the flow of gravel, sand, etc., could not be arrived at, unless by different system of observation, and it is consequently not embraced in the above results.

The detractions from these results to be taken in view, are:

1. That the strength of the current at certain points is sufficiently rapid to keep much of the *silt* in motion at both the ebb and flow of the tide; hence, although its presence is shown, yet its rapid deposit does not occur.

2. That the water taken from the several locations between Thirtieth street, on each side of the City, was taken from between the piers; and although the deposit of *silt* noted, is just as regards the location from where the water was taken, a greater deposit is exhibited than if taken from the ends of the piers; this, however, does not affect the results here given, but refers only to the extent of the area of deposit.

In corroboration of these results, and in illustration of the effects under consideration, the proprietors of the New-York Sectional Dock assure me that the deposit of *silt* upon their tanks between the piers of Market and Pike streets, averages full five-sixteenths to three-eighths of an inch in one flow of tide, and they are thereby subjected to the delay and cost of dredging under their dock to the depth of seven feet every two years.

In illustration of the effects of a reduction by the encroachments upon our rivers, and the deposit therein, of the quantity of water which flowed into our harbor the flood tide through the East River and Hell Gate once flowing to Sand's Point, is now arrested at Fort Schuyler; the width of the ship channel inside of the bar had narrowed in 1855 half a mile, since the survey of 1836; by a report of A. BOSCHKE, of U. S Coast Survey, made to Prof. A. D. BACHE, the Superintendent thereof, it appears that in the main ship channel alone, from the S. W. Spit to Gedney's Channel, there has been an actual deposit in twenty years of a volume of sand of 2,532,000 cubic feet, and from the late report of the Harbor Commissioners, made to the Legislature of this State, it appears that the Jersey flats are rapidly silting up.

This is, in my opinion, an alarming exhibition, and one involving considerations demanding the immediate attention of all who feel interested in the commercial interests of this City; for without remedial action, the width of the channel and depth of water on our bar will become so reduced as to preclude the admission of vessels of the largest size into our harbor.

The course of remedial action most readily and effectually introduced at this time that occurs to me is the effective cleaning of our streets and piers, in order to remove the wash into the rivers therefrom, and putting an end to the present practice of depositing the dredging of our slips into the channel of the rivers; and I opine that no one who gives the subject his attention will, for a moment, permit the temporarily increased expenditure consequent upon the measure here suggested to be weighed for a moment in value with the advantages to be derived therefrom.

The operation of dredging slips as now performed is briefly as follows: The deposits in the slips are removed to the channels of the North or East Rivers, when the *silt*, or mud, is swept by the current of the tide back to the slips and upon the flats of New-Jersey and Long Island, and the stones, brick and such other matter too heavy to be moved by the detrital action of the current, fill the channel in proportion to their volume.

The opinion appears to prevail with the public that the discharge from our sewers and the deposit removed from the slips into the rivers, are *washed*, as it is termed, into the sea and Long Island Sound. If this were the operation it would be well for the interests involved in the subject under discussion; but as it happens, a very brief examination of the case presents a very different result. Thus, the deposits in our slips, *i. e.* mud, independently of stones, bricks, &c., is composed of gravel, sand, clay and feculent matter, which, when transferred to the channels of the rivers, is submitted to the detrital action of a current of from three to four knots per hour, eighteen miles distant from the sea. With these elements, then, it would be difficult to show how any portion of this mud, other than the soluble part of it, and the coloring matter therein, could ever reach Sandy Hook.

A review, then, of the elements submitted, and a consideration of their operation, furnishes the following deductions:

1. That the deposit of *silt* and *detrital* matter into the rivers bordering this city, is so considerable in amount, that the slips of this city are very rapidly being filled, the bays, indentations and flats upon the shores of Long Island and New-Jersey, the Harlem River, and all places where the currents are comparatively feeble, are being rapidly silted up by the tidal currents, and along with the accretions of the wash upon the shores of our harbor, the tidal volume thereof is being reduced, upon the extent of which tidal volume, depends the volume of water passing the bar at Sandy Hook, a point involving the commercial value, if not the physical existence, of this harbor.

2. That the system of the dredging of our slips as now pursued, viz.: the removal of the deposits therein from below low-water depth, to be exposed to the currents in the rivers, ends in but a transfer of them to other slips and shoal places; the effect of which is to involve the loss of time and cost of a re-removal of the deposits from the slips.

3. That by the thorough cleaning of the streets and piers of this City, Brooklyn, and neighboring cities, that the deposits into the slips would be lessened, and the necessity for dredging them would be rendered less frequent.

Finally, That economy in the current expenditures of cleaning our streets and dredging slips, demands that the streets and piers of our City should be thoroughly cleaned, and that the transfer of the materials dredged from our slips to the channel of the rivers should be forthwith forbidden, since the increased cost consequent upon the removal of the mud to the main land, is quite inconsiderable compared with that of its repeated removal by being deposited in the channels of the rivers. * * *

Trusting that the results furnished and the views here given will meet with your approbation, and a concurrence in the opinion as to the importance of the subject, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. H. HASWELL,
Engineer.

A. B. NEILSON, Esq.,
President Board of Underwriters, New-York.

Governors' Messages.

NEW-JERSEY.

Governor NEWELL'S first Message to the Legislature of New-Jersey gives a very full exhibit of State affairs, and has little to offer in national politics. The bank troubles are first considered. The banks of the State suspended temporarily, but a large portion of them have already resumed specie payment. The Governor does not favor the enforcement of penalties for suspension. The total State indebtedness is $190,277. The estimated receipts for next year show a deficit of $28,000 as compared with the estimated expenditures. The schools of the State are prosperous. The militia needs reorganization. The question of the Governor's fees is complicated, and the Governor desires that it may be straightened. Considerable space is devoted to a consideration of the pardoning power. On this point, the Governor says:

"The law requires that the Court of Pardons shall convene during each session of the Court of Errors. The approach of a meeting being publicly known, it not unfrequently happens that the whole family of a convict will appear in person to make application for his pardon. These people are almost universally poor, and not able to incur the expenses incident to the visit, yet they are constrained to come, and to stay throughout the whole session of the Court, by the urgent solicitations of the prisoners, and the hope of procuring their release. In the course of a year nearly every prisoner becomes, in this way, a candidate for pardon."

It is recommended, as a remedy for annoyances of this character, that the stated meetings be abolished altogether, and the Governor empowered to call a session when deemed necessary. The question of a liquor law is recommended for serious attention. A registry law is also recommended, with a check upon naturalization by requiring naturalized voters to wait two years after their naturalization before they vote. Strong ground is taken in favor of a protective tariff; fillibusterism is severely denounced and in regard to Slavery the Message says:

"So far as New-Jersey is concerned—and the same is true of the North generally—she would not deprive any of her sister States of a single constitutional right; but while she concedes theirs, she must maintain her own, and insist by all fair means that when her free-born laborers and mechanics go forth to new regions, in company with those of other States, they shall go as the equal of the white man, and not be placed upon a level with the negro."

MARYLAND.

Governor HICKS' Inaugural Address has been already summarized in our telegram. We make an extract:

"The people of Maryland have never listened to suggestions of Disunion from Southern States, and have denied all appeals to her sympathies from them, as steadily as they have refused all sectional association with States in the North, whose misguided councils have forgotten their allegiance to the Union, or attempted to deny the Constitutional rights of their equals. The people of this State yet know of no grievance for which disunion is a remedy, and they have always, in the words of WASHINGTON, discountenanced whatever might suggest even the slightest suspicion that the Union can *in any event* ever be abandoned.

Her people will hearken to no suggestion inimical to the slaveholding States, for she herself is one of them. They will listen to no suggestion inimical to union with the non-slaveholding States, for she, also has interests identical with theirs; and more than any other State, by reason of her position and the variety of her interests, is deeply concerned in the preservation of the Federal Union. Ever ready to defend by arms her own rights and liberties from any aggression from within or without, she has not yet begun to consider the chances of disunion."

TEXAS.

The Inaugural of Governor RUNNELS takes ground against the policy of Governor WALKER in Kansas, and treats of little else than politics. The Governor says:

"Year by year the South is becoming weaker, the North growing stronger. That equilibrium has been destroyed which afforded the only sure and permanent guarantee of protection against abolition innovation. If the argument has not been exhausted, it has become powerless and impotent from the lips of Southern men.

For the future, to the North must be left the management and control of a question which involves union or dissolution, peace or war. In view of these facts, it behoves us earnestly and calmly to look forward to the impending danger, for the problem may be solved of the adequacy of the constitutional restrictions and "paper guaranties" to interpose sufficient barriers to the list of an aggressive and dominant sectional majority. Should this proposition be decided in the negative, I do not hesitate to believe that the determination of Texas will be taken, to assume the guardianship of her own destinies, and bid adieu to a connection no longer consistent with the rights, dignity and honor of an equal and independent State."

OHIO.

GOV. CHASE'S Inaugural Address on entering upon his second term of office, is very brief, and treats chiefly of political affairs. He says:

"The institutions of Ohio were framed in precise harmony with the ideal of a State as it existed in the minds of the great master builders of the Confederacy and of the Union. The ideal demanded, first of all, the absolute freedom of every individual guaranteed and secured by impartial law; next, inviolability of conscience, and just protection to all forms of worship and all religious organizations; then, the sacred observance of compacts; then, the promotion of religion, morality and knowledge, by universal education. There was nothing narrow, nothing illiberal, nothing unjust in this ideal. It welcomed the immigrant to the freest participation with the home-born in the inestimable blessings of popular institutions. It pledged the States, to be formed under it, to perpetual Union with their sister States. It established the Sovereignty of the people upon the indestructible—and the only indestructible—foundation of the Rights of Man."

THE MORMON WAR.

Army News—Order for Short Rations—Affidavits of Sufferers by Mormon Outrages.

We find in the *Tribune* further details of the news from the Utah Expedition. On the 27th of November, as already stated, Captain MARCY was dispatched with a party of 35 men to New-Mexico, to procure salt for the use of the army, and to purchase mules to replace those which had died or had been stampeded by the Mormons. The whole army, at last advices, was encamped at a distance of two miles from Fort Bridger, on Black's Fork. The name of Camp Scott had been given to the head-quarters. The troops will remain there, in Winter quarters, until the weather shall have moderated sufficiently to warrant a forward movement. On the 29th of November orders were issued from head-quarters to put the troops *on short rations*. The allowance is to be as follows:

Rations of meat and flour to consist of two pounds of beef or three-quarters of a pound of bacon, (the latter issued once in seven days,) and thirteen ounces of flour. The component parts of the ration issuable as follows: beans three times in ten days; rice five times in ten days; dessicated vegetables twice in ten days; vinegar, candles and soap once in two days; molasses twice, and dried peaches once in fifteen days—one gallon of the former and ten pounds of the latter to one hundred rations.

The usual rations are: Pork, 12 ounces; beef, 1 pound 4 ounces; flour, 1 pound 2 ounces; beans, 64 gills; rice, 1 pound 6 ounces; coffee, 96 ounces; sugar, 1 pound 92 ounces; vinegar, 32 gills; candles, 24 ounces; soap, 64 ounces; salt, 16 gills—*all daily*.

The diminution is serious. Besides, officers' rations are cut off. The sale of all intoxicating drinks by suttlers or other persons is also positively prohibited. This order proves that the army is really straitened. The health of the men, however, continued good, and considerable supplies of vegetables had been discovered in *cachés* near Fort Supply. These have been deposited in the hospitals of the army, for use in cases of scurvy.

Affidavits of parties who have suffered heavy losses by Mormon outrages had been taken by Judge ECKELS, the new Chief Justice for Utah, who accompanies the army. The following is the substance of these documents:

BURNING THE TRAINS.

LEWIS SIMPSON, a wagon-maker of the Government supply trains, swears to the attack of the Mormons on the trains on the 6th of October. He gives full particulars of the destruction of the trains on that occasion, of which only partial reports have before reached us. He says:

After corralling the morning of the 6th, we ate breakfast, and then I went, with one assistant, to get up the cattle, which had been driven in a northerly direction up the ravine. We had got them up and were driving them down the ravine, when my assistant said that he saw a dust on the road west of the ravine. I had proceeded to within fifty yards of the train, when I saw 28 men on horseback, around it, all armed with rifles and Colt's revolvers (navy size.) I counted 12 more, also mounted and armed, on the bluffs around.

At that moment a man rode up to me, who demanded my revolvers. I had two revolvers. This man was LOT SMITH, a Mormon. He told me his name. He appeared to be in command of the party, and they called him "Captain." I told him that he couldn't get my pistols. He and I then galloped side by side to the train. The corral was formed on each side of the road and my men were busy all around it, getting their private baggage out of the wagons. I asked them at once where their guns were, and DAVID POOLE pointed and showed them to me lying in a pile at the western entrance of the corral, and guarded by six men on horseback with their revolvers cocked.

SMITH then said that I'd better give up my pistols by good means, or he'd take them by other means, and I gave them up. The men had got their things out about this time, and were jawing around me. I asked SMITH what he was going to do. He said: "Nothing but burn the train." I asked by whose order he was going to do that. He answered, "By Gov. YOUNG'S." He then told me to take two wagons, yoke up the cattle for them, and go back to the States. I said that I must first drive the cattle to Green River. He said he didn't think I'd get them there, but I might try. I took the two Northwestern wagons from the corral, and proceeded to load them with provisions, and with my men's things. The Mormons kept hurrying us, and saying that they could not wait much longer. When I got the teams hitched up he told me to take them away quick, for he was going to burn the train. I took them about thirty yards on the road west from the ravine. While taking them, I lost sight of nothing that was going on.

When the wagons had gone that distance on the road, I returned to the corral. Part of SMITH'S band had dismounted, taking axes with which my boys had been splitting wood for fires, and began to hack and split up the ox-yokes. With these yokes they then built four fires, on to the four corners of the corral. They then picked up the burning fragments and set the fronts of the wagon sheets on fire, and while these were blazing they threw burning fragments of yokes into the wagons. My men had most of them returned from their wagons, and stood a few feet west from the six men on horseback, who continued to guard the arms.

A MORMON'S "MISSION" TO SCALP AND BURN.

WILLIAM EADS, another wagon-master, swears that on the 12th of October, when in charge of 800 head of cattle and one wagon, thirty miles from the junction of Black's and Ham's Forks, he was overtaken by a party of 75 to 100 mounted Mormons, under the command of the same fellow (LOT SMITH) with whom SIMPSON had his experience. EADS swears:

We had only nine men. They drove off between 700 and 800 head of cattle, and seven or eight mules, forcibly, and against our consent.

SMITH said that he didn't want to injure the property of private individuals, but that he intended, and had orders from "the Governor," to burn grass, destroy all United States property, and scalp every soldier and officer that he could get hold of; and that that was what he was here for. I heard PORTER ROCKWELL, another of the band, utter words to the same effect. I heard Major TAYLOR, also one of the band, say, "If I were in command, I would take every one of you sons of b——s, and make you herd these cattle." SMITH, ROCKWELL and TAYLOR, were the only three of he band whom I recognized. TAYLOR is now a prisoner in Col. ALEXANDER'S camp.

BILL HICKMAN ON HAND.

JAMES RUPE makes affidavit to particulars of an interview he enjoyed with one PORTER ROCKWELL, a Mormon:

The first one I met was on horseback, like all the rest; his name is PORTER ROCKWELL. I had known him previously. I shook hands with him. He said: "It's all wheat—you can go ahead." In the meantime, the rest of the party rode on some fifty yards. ROCKWELL left me and joined them, but immediately turned back toward me. I rode to meet him. He then asked where the HICKMANS were. I said: "In camp." He asked: "Prisoners?" I said: "Yes." Then he said: "Tell that d——d old Colonel to turn those men loose, or BILL will scalp some of them." By BILL I understood him to mean WILLIAM HICKMAN, and I understood him to speak of scalping the troops. He said also: "Tell them, when you go to camp, to turn back, or they will all be butchered; I don't want to see it."

Just about this time the Mormon party had taken possession of the cattle, and had unyoked those which were drawing the wagon. I said, "PORT, are they going to run them off?" He answered, "Yes, that's just what we're here for."

A WOMAN'S TESTIMONY.

Mrs. MARGARET MOGO, wife of CHARLES MOGO, was driven from Salt Lake City. Her husband fled for his life last July. Mrs. MOGO says:

BRIGHAM YOUNG preached a sermon in the Bowery, in which he applied libelous and insulting epithets to my husband, *and exhorted the Mormons to "go at him."* After that sermon *people continually hung around our house at night, and my husband was repeatedly assaulted with stones* while passing through the streets. He left on horseback about 9 o'clock A. M.

After his departure I did not go out of my house until I got ready to leave the city. Mr. BELL, of the firm of LIVINGSTON, KINCAID & Co., lived with his family in the house with me. I gave birth to a child on Sept. 16, 1857. *I have been attached to the Mormon faith, but am so no longer.* I have been solicited to be initiated in the Mormon endowments, but have refused.

On Oct. 20, GEORGE GRANT, one of the dignitaries of the Mormon Church, came to me officially and asked me if I wanted to leave the city. I told him that I did; that I wanted to go to my husband. He asked me then if I was willing to abandon the Mormon Church for the sake of my husband. I answered, that for my husband's sake I was willing to abandon everything. He then told me that I must give him notice of the day when I wanted to leave. My baby was sick, and I said that I could not be ready to go for a week.

That same day, GRANT and FERRY LITTLE, who is also a Mormon, came and took away from my house without authority, a variety of things which belonged to my husband, and were worth several thousand dollars, (flour, coffee, sugar, dried apples, camp equipage, &c.) *They professed to take them for the benefit of the Mormon church*, and they gave Mr. BELL a memorandum book, in which they pretended to have written down the quantities of things which they took; but these quantities were stated incorrectly. Mr. BELL gave it to me.

During the week, MARIANNE, one of the wives of BRIGHAM YOUNG'S eldest son, JOSEPH, came to call on Mrs. BELL and myself, I think with the intention of dissuading me from going away. Among other things, she said that it was I, being a Mormon, who had saved my husband's life on July 29. JOSEPH YOUNG, her husband, is reputed to be in command with one of the bands of Mormons who are now in arms against the United States.

On or about Oct. 28, a light carriage, drawn by mules, was sent to take me away. I did not know who, if anybody, was to accompany me; but I found three men with the carriage, JOHN HARVEY, ADAM SHARP and JOSEPH SHARP. People came out to the doors of all the houses around to see me go off. On the route I sat on the back seat with my child, and either HARVEY or one of the SHARPS usually drove, while the other two rode on horseback. Before we were clear from the outskirts of the city JESSE JONES and WILLIAM HICKMAN caught up with us on horseback and joined us.

At some places on the road two men sat in front of me instead of one, and *on two occasions they took Mr. Jones around mountains, so as to prevent his observing things on the regular road.*

We passed through Bono Cañon at night. They put JONES in the wagon on our drive through it. The carriage being covered and my seat being at the back, and my attention devoted to my child, it was impossible for me to note accurately anything which we passed on the journey. There was a Mormon camp at each end of Echo Cañon, where there were many men under arms.

My baby died on Saturday, Oct. 31. On that day we reached Fort Bridger. There we stopped some time, but I was kept shut up in the carriage all the while. George Grant came to the carriage there and spoke to me. William Hickman stopped there. His younger brother, who had joined us in one of the cañons, and the two Sharps, Harvey and Mr. Jones came on to Col. Alexander's camp with me, where we arrived on Sunday, Nov. 1.

In Salt Lake, before I left, I heard that all the men from the other Mormon settlements were collected and camped on the Temple-square, and that there was a large body of Mormons in the Council-House, ready to move at a moment's notice. I heard, also, that Brigham Young had preached a sermon in the Square to the effect that the people ought first to get rid of the Gentiles, and then cut all the apostate Mormons' throats. All the Gentiles left in the city, about half-a-dozen in number, intended to depart for California by the mail, which was to leave for there on Nov. 5.

* * * *

In my opinion the proportion of the Mormons, who would be glad of an opportunity to escape from the authority of the Church, and who are privately opposed to the course which Brigham Young has adopted toward the United States Government is about one quarter of the men, and certainly one-half of the women. Beside the regular Mormon camp which we passed on our journey, we met repeatedly small parties of Mormons on horseback, numbering, each, from five to fifteen or twenty miles—the last of them within five or six men of Col. Alexander's camp.

Mr. Bell told me, before I left, that Mr. Jones and myself were sent out by the Mormons for the purpose of getting Dr. Hickman released and sent back to Salt Lake City. Dr. Hickman is a brother of William Hickman, and was at the time a prisoner in Col. Alexander's camp.

(Signed) MARGARET MOGO.

A Defence of the Mormons—The other side of the Question.

From the San Francisco (Cal.) Chronicle.

I have read with some attention what accounts we have received from Mormondom, and what has been written upon the subject. I have not made it a question of special study, feeling no interest in the subject itself, but what little attention I have given to it has not enabled me to concur with the opinions generally expressed in newspapers. Yet I do not find myself singular on this subject. In conversation with other gentlemen, I find the majority of the well educated in a similar predicament. I am not willing to see my country plunged into an unjust war, nor am I willing to see any injustice done, nor to see the established principles of our Government violated for any temporary advantage.

That the Mormon religion is a most absurd delusion, no well-informed man questions. It is too ridiculously absurd to be a matter for serious argument. But I do not find any warrant for therefore treating it as a cause of war, or for the exertion of force to suppress it. To many religious people the tenets of opposing sects seem equally absurd, and there are some who consider all religions in the same category. This is unfortunate, for I consider religion as absolutely essential to a well-ordered society. The Christian world have never approved the expulsion of the Mormons. Except in that small section of this country which immediately surrounded them, it has always been considered as a barbarous act without any warrant in law or justice. They were driven from their homes as vagabonds and outlaws, and wandered forth into the wilderness, and located themselves in a place which was then desolate, and the farthest possible from any other people. They have there built them a city, and many small towns. They have cultivated the fields, and through almost incredible hardships, in the face of ridicule and decision, have persevered until they are a considerable people.

From the accounts that I have read, I do not perceive that they are less orderly than we. Their laws seem to be faithfully administered; their lives and property secure, and the people content; nay more, they are not merely content, but enthusiastic. I know that it has been repeatedly alleged that their apparent content and submission are enforced. But this is simply absurd. A people who have endured what they have for the sake of their personal and religious liberties, are not the men to submit tamely to any oppression. It is said, indeed, that they have committed outrages upon the Gentiles. Prior to the death of Pratt, the Mormon Elder, I am not aware of any outrages committed by them as a people. Thousands of emigrants have covered the plains and tarried with them. There was no outrage committed on them. Robberies, perhaps, have been committed, and I dare say murders. I do not at this moment recollect of any, but I know that robberies and murders are committed there and elsewhere, and I presume that they are not exempt from criminals.

When I called to mind the outrages which are constantly committed here, I might almost say under the protection of the law, upon Chinese and Indians, it would be exceedingly surprising if these persecuted Mormons had never committed any outrages, or I should say injuries, upon those who have done them such wrongs that feelings of revenge would only be natural. Still, such instances have been very rare. They have not gone out of their way to seek opportunities, but they have gone far out of the way of their enemies to avoid them. Their enemies have come to them, and even then have not exercised that prudence which a remembrance of the past should have taught them, but have rather sought by contemptuous conduct toward them, and derision, to resuscitate the enmities of the past, and to rekindle the fires of old animosities.

The late massacre of a train of emigrants is charged upon them. The charge may be true, or it may be false. It is not proved, but I am inclined to give credit to it, from the many probabilities of the case and because it might have been expected. The killing of Pratt was of itself, in their view, an outrage. He was a Mormon and an Elder. Had there been no unforgiven injuries before that to forget, it might and probably would have passed without any sequel, as a simple individual affair. But the general approbation which was manifested throughout the United States of that act of vengeance, naturally tended to recall all the unatoned wrongs they had suffered. It was predicted then very generally that this act would be avenged by the Mormons. Perhaps it has been. I think it very likely; not that only, but some of the old wrongs with it.

But I ought to throw this out of the question. It was not one of the causes of the present military movement. That had long before that been threatened, and was then under way. Neither was it nor any of the other individual crimes committed by them a cause of war. Individual violations of the law are not treason, and are no warrant for levying war upon a whole people. They are injuries to be remedied through the ordinary channels of administrative justice. These often prove temporarily insufficient, but I am not yet prepared to admit that such ends justify a departure from the principles of the Constitution. Time always affords a remedy, and it is better in my view to endure for a time such evils, than by violating the principles of our Government to confess before the whole world its insufficiency and weakness.

It will be said, and it is charged, that the laws could not be administered—that while a formal show of submission to the Federal Goverment was manifested, there was no real loyalty or obedience. I have not yet seen satisfactory proof of this.

The testimony on this head is very contradictory, and the witnesses are not such as are entitled to implicit confidence. If we take the testimony of two or three office-holders who have been there, and discard all the testimony on the other side, the case is perhaps clear. I say perhaps, for even in that case the evidence is very unsatisfactory. There should be some particular act of disobedience clearly shown. But the witnesses on our side do not agree in their accounts, and frequently flatly contradict each other. It is charged that public funds have been misappropriated. Surely we need not go so far to find instances of that. The survey of the Territory has not been conducted in accordance with law. Has ours? But even to give any credit to these charges we must reject the testimony on the other side entirely. This is not in accordance with my views of justice, and before I could take any steps to punish such alleged offences, I should have sent a commission there composed of men in whose honesty and probity I could place confidence, and have had their report; and even then, admitting the truth of these charges, is it treason? Is it a cause of war?

And if the laws of Congress have not been enforced whose fault is it? Have they appointed the Judges who were to try offences, or the Marshals who were to execute their judgments? What decree of any court is there which has not been executed? If there is any it is the fault of the officers whom we have appointed, and not theirs. Crimes I can see would have to be tried by a jury, and a conviction or even an indictment of some offences might be difficult, but that class is small. But as to the administration of the laws of Congress, the enforcement of the performance of duties by public officers, juries do not intervene. This matter is tried by the Judge alone, he makes the decree, and the United States Marshal enforces it. Has there been any resistance to any such decree? If so, it might have required the assistance of a small body of soldiers to enforce the laws, but not war.

But it is said that they are Mormons, and as Mormons, polygamists. This is the great and principal charge, and the real cause of the war, and singular to say this very important charge they do not deny, but openly avow it. Their candor in this respect might entitle them to some credit in what they say as to the other charges. But now let us candidly examine this charge and see whether it is a cause for war. Polygamy is said to be a crime. I cannot consider it a *malum in se*. That they have an abundant warrant for it in the Holy Scriptures will not be denied. Perhaps it is forbidden by the New Testament, but I do not at this moment recollect any passage which forbids polygamy to laymen, though it is forbidden to bishops.

In most Christian lands it is forbidden by law; therefore a *malum prohibitum*, therefore a crime. But Christendom is not nearly one-half the globe, and the remainder of it do not make polygamy a crime. Is it prohibited from any act inherent in itself? If so, what is that evil? There are few persons in California or elsewhere in the United States who would find it convenient to have more than one wife. One is as much as one man can conveniently support. It seems to me rather a social than a political or religious question. It cannot be considered as a political question, for I cannot see how it in any way affects any other State or people. If it is a religious question, then surely we have nothing to do with it. It does not suit us, but it suits them. It is contrary to our religion. Whether it is anywhere forbidden in the Bible or not, we do not consider it as a part of our religion. All our churches make it a part of their religious belief that it is sinful. The Mormon religion, on the contrary, teaches that it is not only not sinful, but highly honorable. Is this a question to be decided by war?

Does our Constitution give any authority to the General Government to decide on points of conscience, or to enforce the belief of the majority of the Confederacy upon the minority? But if it is merely a social or domestic institution, have we any right to interfere? Whether this State shall permit a man to have more than one wife, is a question to be decided by this State itself, upon the simple query whether it is best for the interests of the State itself. When the number of the sexes is equal, or nearly so, it is generally conceded that polygamy is against the interests of society, and is therefore prohibited; but where they are not so, or if by any peculiarities of circumstances the population, prosperity or happiness of a State will be increased by polygamy, I do not see anything in our Constitution that forbids it. We call Slavery a domestic institution, meaning thereby simply to assert that our General Government has no power over it. Polygamy is certainly a domestic institution and is equally beyond its power.

In concluding this hurried review of the question, then, it seems to me: 1st—That the violations of law charged upon the Mormons, do not amount to treason, and are no cause of war. 2d—That Polygamy is an evil or an institution of a domestic nature, over which the Constitution has given the General Government no supervision.

I have merely skimmed over the subject. If I wrote more at length I fear that you would not be able to find room for my communication. But consider, my dear Sir, the thing we are contemplating—a civil war—and a religious one at that. Let us not plunge into it thoughtlessly, to be the derision of all the world as a people proclaiming liberty of conscience to all people, and the first in these modern days to attempt its suppression by force. B.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—Tuesday, Jan. 19.

Superior Court.—Nos. 243, 26, 27, 28, 29, 365, 31, 1, 118, 75, 374, 385, 396, 397, 238, 239, 272, 365, 354, 401, 402, 403, 405, 406, 408, 412, 414, 416, 418, 237, 384, 419, 422, 426, 432, 433, 436 to 342.

The Letters of Washington to Tobias Lear—Decision as to the Ownership.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Jan. 18.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

Wilson Eyre and Louisa Lincoln Lear Eyre, his wife, vs. Edward Y. Higbee and Fanny L., his wife.—The complaint alleges that Tobias Lear, in his life, was the owner and possessor of a large number of letters, addressed to him by General Washington from 1790 to 1799; that said Tobias Lear continued to possess the same until his death in 1816; that they remained in his family until the month of September, 1856, when they were delivered to Mrs. Higbee for a special purpose by the widow of Tobias Lear.

The plaintiff, Louisa Lincoln Lear Eyre, is the grand-daughter of Tobias Lear, and she claims these letters, which have been collected and bound into a volume, as her property.

The complaint avers that neither of the defendants have ever been authorized by the widow of Tobias Lear to take possession of said letters. The complaint also avers that the plaintiff, Louisa Lincoln Lear Eyre, is now the sole owner of the said volume of letters, and has demanded the same of the defendants who have refused to deliver it up to her. To this complaint the defendants demur, upon these grounds:

1. Because the representatives of General Washington are not made parties.
2. That the lapse of time since the death of Tobias Lear forms an equitable and legal bar to the claims of the plaintiffs.
3. Because the complaint does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action.

E. W. Stoughton, for defendants; H. A. Cram, for plaintiffs.

Davies, J.—I shall confine myself, in the disposition of this demurrer, to the question so ably discussed on the argument, whether the recipient of a letter has any property therein.

If Tobias Lear, as the person to whom these letters were addressed, had any property in them, then the averments of the complaint, and which is admitted by the demurrer, that the plaintiff, Mrs. Eyre, is now the sole owner of the letters, would make that property hers.

If Lear had any property in the letters, it follows, from the admissions in the pleadings, that that property is now vested in his grand-daughter.

I think the rule laid down by Lord Hardwicke, in the case of Pope *vs.* Curt, (2 Atk., 342,) has always been regarded as the correct one. He says: "I am of opinion that it is only a special property in the name. Possibly the property in the paper may belong to him, but this does not give a license to any person whatever to publish them (the letters) to the world, for, at most, the receiver has only a joint property with the writer."

These views are reaffirmed and adopted in the very able and learned opinion of Mr. Justice Duer, of the Superior Court, in the case of Woolsey *vs.* Judd, (11 How Pr. Rep. '49.)

I have not been able to find in all the cases which I have examined anything in conflict with them. Lord Elden says in Gee *vs.* Pritchard, (2 Swans, 442,) "I think the decisions represent the property as qualified in some respects; that by sending the letter, the writer has given for the purpose of reading and in some cases of keeping it, a property to the person to whom the letter was addressed, yet that the gift was so restrained, that although the purposes for which the letter was sent, the property was in the sender. * * * I doubt whether the Court has proceeded so far as to decree the restoration of letters for the principle on which it interferes, recognizing a joint property in the writer and the person to whom they are addressed."

I think the principle deducible from all the cases is, that the writer has such a property, and such only as will enable him to restrain the publication of the letters, and that if consent to such publication be given, or no objection to such publication is interposed by the writer, a stranger cannot say that the receiver has not property in the letters, and may not do with them as he pleases.

In the case referred to *supra*, Justice Duer observed that "the receiver of a letter may, indeed, publish it where its publication is shown to be necessary for the vindication of his rights or conduct, but this license has never been extended to a person whose possession of a letter or a copy of a letter, as acquired without the consent of the writer or receiver, is wholly unlawful."

It follows, I think, that the receiver of a letter has a property in them, and though this case does not call for any adjudication as to the rights of the writer, (the defendants making no claim to them under or through him,) these rights have been held to warrant the writer, or his representative, to restrain the publication of them without his consent.

The demurrer must be overruled, with leave to the defendants to renew on payment of costs.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

DECISIONS.

The President, Directors, &c., of The Quinebaug Bank, vs. The Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Co.—Settled; all the amendments allowed.

Before Hon. Justice Ingraham.

In the matter of the estate of Samuel Bradhurst.—Order confirming report of referee granted.

Mary Duffy vs. Bernard Duffy.—Order to be entered directing the payment of $25 to plaintiff as a counsel fee, and the sum of $5 weekly from the commencement of this action, for the support of plaintiff, and the amount which had accrued to be paid within ten days, and the residue in monthly payments on the first day of each month.

Andrew Campbell et al. vs. Thomas P. Saunders.—Order dismissed.

George Wagner et al. vs. Rufus L. Cole et al.—Motion denied with $10 costs.

The Kings County Lunatic Asylum Case.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Jan. 18.

Before Judge Ingraham.

In the matter of Louisa Wolfsohn, an alleged lunatic, on habeas corpus.—This case was to have been continued at 3 P. M., yesterday, but owing to the conduct of the lady since the adjournment of the hearing, it was postponed to Wednesday next, and virtually abandoned by the parties seeking her release. From the time of the adjournment on Friday, until her production in the Court yesterday, Miss Wolfsohn had been in the custody of Mrs. Lucas, the former matron of the Asylum, (now suspended,) and Mr. Case.

On Sunday they accompanied her to church, and she appeared to them sane, until evening, when the correctness of Dr. Lansing's opinion began to appear. Her remarks were not consistent with the idea of her sanity, and from that time she continued to talk and act in such a manner as to leave no doubt even in the minds of her custodians of her insanity. For instance, she charged Mr. Case, who sued out the writ of *habeas corpus*, with dishonorable conduct or intentions, and firmly believed those who had caused her to be taken before the Court, with a view to obtaining her release, were trying to destroy her by administering poison with her food. In Court she talked in the same manner. It was the intention of her relatives to produce witnesses who could testify to her mental derangement, but the evidence of her own language and manner were considered quite sufficient by all parties concerned, and she was remanded to the care of Dr. Lansing.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Jan. 18.

Before Honorable Recorder Barnard.

Patrick Higgins was placed at the bar at the opening of Court this morning. He was charged with assaulting Patrick Gilroy, the keeper of a drinking-saloon, No. 33 Cherry-street, with intent to kill him. From the testimony it appeared that Higgins owed Gilroy for drinks, and that Gilroy refused to trust him any further. *Hinc illæ lachrymæ.* Gilroy threw scalding water over Higgins, and Higgins retaliated with a small pocket-knife. Neither had advantage of the other—Patrick, the prosecutor, and Patrick, the prisoner, coming out square at last. Patrick, the prisoner, however, had a little the advantage of Patrick, the prosecutor, yesterday, inasmuch as the Jury acquitted him. It was an Irish muss, in a low liquor-saloon, and nothing more could be made of it.

Several rioters on election day were called to the bar. James Jennings, Patrick Foley, Patrick Honeyman, Patrick Connor, Michael Carroll, James McArdle, Hugh McMahon and Patrick Gorman, pleaded guilty to rioting on the 3d November, with intent to provoke a general breach of the peace. Sentence against them was deferred till Saturday. James O'Brien, Patrick Golden and James Rogers, charged with the same offence, pleaded not guilty. O'Brien was tried, convicted, and sentenced to six months in the Penitentiary. Golden and Rogers will be tried to-day.

David Hazel, a colored man, pleaded guilty to an attempt at rape on Bridget Hays, a pretty young Irish girl. He will be sentenced on Saturday.

Wm. Henderson pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and was sentenced to three years and nine months in the State Prison.

Marcella Graham pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, and was sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.... *Carefully reported for the New-York Times*

New-York, Monday, Jan. 18, 1858—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of Saturday: 63 pkgs. Ashes, 6,085 bbls. Flour, 1,071 bags Oats, 1,436 pkgs Provisions, and 407 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots are in moderate demand at $5 25 ℔ 100 ℔s.; Pearls, are dull and somewhat nominal at $5 50 ℔ 100 ℔s.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The Boston market is still tame and unsettled. The *Shipping List* states that "buyers from the South and Southwest continue to make their appearance, but it will probably be some weeks before the active Spring business will commence. It is feared that the extended paper, together with the regular purchases falling due for the next two months, will have a tendency to embarrass the business and restrict operations for the present. Holders are more cautious than usual in making sales, and the credit and standing of purchasers is more closely looked into and scrutinized. The stock of goods on hand is moderate for the season, but with the goods in process of manufacture, it is anticipated that the supply will be equal to the demand. In fact, some of our large manufacturers who recently started their factories, have since curtailed, as they believe the prospects of the trade will not warrant them in placing any large quantity of goods on the market. Prices are rather unsettled, but are considerably less than the average Fall rate. For California there has been a moderate inquiry, and there is now less disposition to ship to that market. The exports to San Francisco the past week have been 333 cases."

The quantity cleared at the Boston Custom-House has been as follows:

	1857.	1856.
For the week, cases	2,062	6,877
Since Jan. 1	4,204	5,620
Total	6,256	12,497

COFFEE—The demand is moderate, and we have to report sales of 70 pkgs. Java at 16c.; 450 bags Rio at 8½c.@10¼c., these being extreme rates, and a few small lots of St Domingo at 8¾c. ℔ ℔. We quote: Java at 16c.@16½c.; Maracaibo, 10¼c.@12¼c.; Laguayra at 11c.@11¼c.; Jamaica at 11¼c.@11¾c.; Rio at 8¼c.@10¾c., and St. Domingo, from first hands, 8c.@8¾c. ℔ ℔. In Baltimore, last week, the movements in Rio Coffee embraced *receipts* of 3,518 bags, and sales of 1,600 bags, at from 8¾c.@10¾c. ℔ ℔., leaving a stock of 57,418 bags unsold there on Saturday.

COTTON—Is in good request at advancing prices, with sales reported to-day of about 2,000 bales, including middling grades at 10¾c. for Upland, and 10⅞c.@11c. for Gulf. ℔ ℔. Toward the close holders were asking even higher rates.

FISH—The market continues inactive, yet firm, for the leading kinds.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is somewhat brisker, buyers having any existing advantage. Sales 6,800 bbls.

Common to good Superfine	$4 25@$4 30
Extra State	4 45@ 4 65
Superfine Michigan and Indiana	4 25@ 4 30
Superfine Ohio	4 30@ 4 35
Fancy Ohio	4 40@ 4 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 45@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 65@ 6 40
Fancy Genesee	4 35@ 4 45
Extra Genesee	5 00@ 7 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 00@ 8 00

Canadian is unaltered. Sales 500 bbls. Superfine to extra at $4 30@$6 ℔ bbl. The supply is less extensive, especially of Superfine. Southern is more inquired for at old rates. Sales 950 bbls. inferior mixed to choice extra at $4 25@$8 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand at former prices—$3@$4 for fine to superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady, at $3@$3 10 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat flour, $2 12½@$2 25 ℔ 100 ℔s.

FRUIT—Sales by auction 838 boxes Palermo Lemons, at $1 50@$1 55; 2,563 boxes do. Oranges, at $1 35@$1 70 each, cash, and 1,200 boxes (25 ℔s. each) Plums, at $1 70@$1 75, 4 months' credit.

GRAIN—Wheat continued inactive, parties disagreeing about prices. Sales have been confined to a few small lots, including prime white Southern at $1 35; and red do. at $1 18 ℔ bushel. There is very little Wheat arriving, and the available supply is moderate. Corn is plentier and brisker, at, however, somewhat lower prices. Sales 23,000 bushels new crop at 70c.@72c. for yellow, and 71c.@73c. for white Southern ℔ bush. Rye is abundant and depressed at 70c.@73c. ℔ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt are unaltered. Oats quiet and languid at 45c.@46c. for Western; 42c.@44c. for State; 33c.@39c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 28c.@37c. for Southern, ℔ bushel.

GUNNY CLOTH—900 bales sold in Boston last week at 11c., 6 months.

HAY—Sales 500 bales North River at 65c.@75c. ℔ 100 ℔s. In Charleston, last week, 1,800 bales North River arrived, but were withheld for higher prices. The nominal quotations were 90c.@95c. ℔ 100 ℔s. In Savannah, during the week, a consignment of extra North River was offering and was likely to be sold, at 90c. ℔ 100 ℔s.

HIDES—Are in limited demand at unchanged figures.

HOPS—Are in moderate request at former rates. Crops of 1857, 5c.@10c. for common to choice, ℔ ℔. Speculators are buying old Hops freely at low prices, mostly for cash, anticipating a demand for them.—which will enable holders to realize a handsome profit. Some 1,200 to 1,500 bales have changed hands in this way since the 1st ult.

IRON—Scotch Pig continues in slack request at $21@$23, cash, and $24@$26, six months' credit, ℔ ton. Other kinds are neglected and nominal.

LEAD—Appears in limited demand at our quotations: Foreign Pig, $5@$5 25 ℔ 100 ℔s.; Bar, 5½c.@5¾c.; and Pipe and Sheet, 5¾c. ℔ ℔.

LIME—Rockland: 85c. for Common, and $1 15 for Lump ℔ bbl.

LUMBER—The Savannah *Republican* reports that during the week ending Jan. 15. "One cargo of assorted Lumber, for the West India trade, was taken at $13, and another engagement for the same market, and on the same terms, will probably be completed. No orders have been taken for ship-stuff, but engagements can be made at $14. We quote re-sawed, $14@$16; rough edge, $12@$14. The Timber trade appears to be fairly opened. It is arriving freely. The stock on the market is heavy. There is a steady fair demand for Mill Timber, and sales have been made at from $4@$7—only one interior raft at the lower figure, though we hear there is some on the market which will not bring that price. We quote $5@$7. In shipping Timber there has been no improvement in the demand. We quote $8@$12, with a good stock on the market." Exports of Timber and Lumber from Savannah during the week, 653,612 feet, including 31,689 feet to New-York.

MOLASSES—The demand continues moderate at drooping prices. Porto Rico, 22c.@29c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 20c.@24c.; Clayed Cuba, at 17c.@20c., and New-Orleans at 28c.@30c. ℔ gallon. Sales by auction, to-day, 250 hhds. New Orleans, at 25½c.@27c., cash, ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is quiet, being generally held at $3 50 ℔ 280 ℔s. Sales have been reported of 380 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 39c.@39½c., cash, ℔ gallon. Tar is selling slowly at $1 87½ ℔ bbl. Common Resin is in request at $1 30 ℔ 310 ℔s., delivered.

OILS—Linseed is moderately inquired for, and is quoted at 54c.@56c., cash, ℔ gallon. Other kinds are quiet at about old figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in limited demand, at $14 85@$14 90 for Mess; $14 for prime Mess; and $11 75@$12 for prime, ℔ bbl. About 200 bbls. changed hands at these rates. Cut Meats are salable and steady, at 8c.@8¾c. for hams, and 6c.@6½c. for shoulders, ℔ ℔. Bacon is in light supply, and is in request at from 7¾c.@9c. ℔ ℔. A large sale of Cumberland long and short ribbed Middles was reported for future delivery, on terms not disclosed. Lard is unchanged. The transactions since our last embrace 235 bbls fair to prime, chiefly at 9¾c.@9½c. ℔ ℔. Beef is in fair demand, at, however, unsettled prices. The transactions since our last consist of 300 bbls, in lots, at $9 75@$12 for repacked Western Mess, $12 75@$14 for extra do., $9@$10 for Country Mess, and $5 75@$6 50 for do. prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $17@$23 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $14 50@$16 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand, at unaltered rates—11c.@15c. for Ohio. 12c.@18c. for common to very good State, and 20c.@22c. for prime to choice do. ℔ ℔. Cheese is in request, and is steady, at 6c.@8c. for fair to prime. ℔ ℔.

RICE—Sales have been reported of 400 tcs.,—part to the trade at prices ranging from $2 62½@$3 25 ℔ 100 ℔s.—but including 300 tcs., for shipment, on terms not made public. In Charleston, last week, the movements in Rice were as follows: *Receipts*—3,500 tcs. clean, and 45,000 bushels rough; *sales*—about all the clean received during the week, at $2 43@$3 ℔ 100 ℔s., and 15,000 bushels rough, for export, at 75c.@80c. ℔ bushel,—the market closing briskly; *exports*—2,585 tcs. clean, including 861 tcs to New-York, and leaving on shipboard, not cleared, 2,589 tcs. In Savannah, during the week, there were *received*, 100 tcs. clean, and 14,825 bushels rough; *sold*. 950 tcs. clean at $2 62½@$3 ℔ 100 ℔s., and 2,200 bushels rough at 60c.@70c. ℔ bushel: *exported*, 1,591 tcs. clean, including 235 tcs. to New-York.

SALTPETRE—600 bags changed hands in Boston last week at 5¾c.@6c. ℔ ℔., 6 months' credit.

SEEDS—2,500 bags Calcutta Linseed were sold in Boston last week, chiefly at $1 25, but including some at $1 30, cash ℔ bushel.

WHISKY—Sales 400 bbls., in lots, at 20c.@20½c. cash, ℔ gallon.

WOOL—160,000 ℔s. domestic fleece and pulled, and 175 bales South American and Mediterranean Wool, were sold in Boston, last week, all within the previous range of prices.

FREIGHTS—A moderate business was reported at uniform rates. For Liverpool—Cotton, 5 32d.@3 16d. ℔ ℔; Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 4½d.@5¼d. ℔ bushel; Resin, 1s. 9d.@2s. ℔ bbl.; Pork, 2s. 6d. ℔ bbl., Beef, 3s. 6d.@4s. ℔ tc., and Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. ℔ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c.

At auction, by IRVING & WATKINS, on TUESDAY, Jan. 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 8 Pine-st. See advertisement in *Courier, Commercial* or *Post*. Old Wines and Liquors.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT on Jan. 26, 1858, will be sold at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at 12 o'clock M., by E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer, all those five certain lots with the unfinished houses thereon, situated on the northerly side of 34th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., each lot being 20 feet by half the block. The owner of the fee will join in the sale under the foreclosure of the builder's contract, so as to convey all absolute and indisputable title to the whole of the premises. For further particulars, apply to T. JAMES GLOVER, No. 133 Nassau-st., New-York.

Edward H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell, at auction, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Jan. 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of Sophia Beach, special guardian, to close an estate:

Broadway.—3 lots, northeast corner 30th-st.

Thirtieth street.—1 lot S. S., 375 feet east of 5th-av.

Thirty-first-street.—2 lots, N. S., 500 feet west of 5th-av.

For further particulars, and maps of the property, apply to the auctioneers, No. 14 Pine-st.

D. S. Hough, Auctioneer—Office No. 220 Broadway.

DANIEL S. HOUGH WILL SELL AT AUCTION THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Jan. 19, at 10½ A. M., from the private residence No. 248 West 23d st., near 8th-av., all the splendid furniture contained in the house. A newspaper description is impossible. To be appreciated, must be seen. The catalogue now ready contains over 400 lots of superior first class furniture and a large quantity of elegant decorations, works of art, &c. Sale positive, and no postponement on any account.

T. Goldsmith, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, JAN. 19, at No. 116 West 15th-st., the entire splendid parlor, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture, &c., of a family leaving the City, mahogany sofas, sofa bedsteads, rocking and other chairs, centre tables, pier glasses, paintings, three-ply, tapestry and other carpets, oil-cloths, piano-forte, china, glass and plated ware, mahogany bedsteads, spring, hair and other mattresses, feather beds and bedding, blankets, spreads, marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, wardrobes, lounges. Also one splendid piano forte, pearl keyed, cost $650.

J. S. H. Bartlett, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA, &C., AT AUCTION.—By J. S. H. BARTLETT, TUESDAY, Jan. 19, at 10 o'clock, No. 281 Pearl-st., large stock of all kinds white granite, blue and common ware, glassware, Britannia, &c., in lots from the shelves to suit City and country dealers, goods well packed for shipping. Sale positive and catalogues now ready.

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 Broad-st., regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes and other Securities EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see Catalogues, or *Journal of Commerce, Courier* and Morning *Express*.

Henry H. Leeds Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

For account of whom it may concern: Five oil-paintings and two pastels, to be sold without reserve.

B. J. Warden Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE AT AUCTION OF RIDING saddles, new and second-hand; single and double harness, horse blankets &c., at No. 280 Pearl-st., near Beekman-st., THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Jan. 19, at 10½ o'clock. Sale positive, without reserve.

Simeon Draper, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., cor. of William—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at Private Sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See Catalogue.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE AGENCY OF H. AITKEN & CO., Agents of the New-Jersey Zinc Co., ceases this day, by its own limitation. The business of the Agency will be settled by the officers of the Company.

H. AITKEN,
A. LE BARBIER.

The business of the New-Jersey Zinc Company will hereafter be transacted by the officers of the Company.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1857. H. AITKEN, President.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers, in the Grocery business, under the name of J. P. RAMSEY & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by JAMES P. RAMSEY, who will pay all the debts of the late firm, and to whom all debts due said firm must be paid.

Paterson, Jan. 18, 1858. JAMES P. RAMSEY,
PETER P. RAMSEY.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the name of NEDHAM & BOWMAN for the transaction of a commission business in stocks, notes and exchange, and have taken an office at No. 38 William-st., where they will be happy to see their friends. Loans negotiated.

New York, Jan. 18, 1858. THOMAS S. NEDHAM,
THOMAS H. BOWMAN.

JOHN W. QUINCY HAVING ASSOCIATED with him Mr. GEORGE DAYTON, the business will be hereafter conducted under the firm of

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF WHITE & WRIGHT is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by JNO. H. WRIGHT.

BENJAMIN M. WHITE,
New York, Jan. 11, 1858. JOHN H. WRIGHT.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING TAKEN INTO partnership Mr. JAMES HUTCHINSON, the business will be conducted hereafter under the firm of DAVID MOFFAT & CO.—New-York, Jan. 18, 1858.

DAVID MOFFAT.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A SUPERB AND ELEGANT FOUR ROUND cornered seven-octave rosewood piano for sale, finished in great style and splendor by a celebrated firm of the City, with magnificent scalloped keys, splendid tone, legs carved in rich design; perfect throughout—made for the owner expressly and warranted for two years. Price $325—an absolute bargain. Apply, after 7 A. M., at No. 678 6th av., near 40th-st. N. B.—Has packing case, and will be made an object if purchased immediately.

MUSIC AT HALF-PRICE FROM THE WATERS' CATALOGUE A FEW DAYS LONGER.—Pianos and Melodeons at astonishingly low prices for cash. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons at very great bargains. Pianos and Melodeons for sale on monthly payments, at the Piano Agency of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

THE GREATEST CHANCE TO GET A SUPERB Piano, elegant rosewood case, 7-octave, made by one of the best makers, and cost $480—will be sold for less than half its cost; been used a few months, and warranted in perfect order. Inquire at No. 141 9th st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE pianos, manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, will be sold at reduced prices and warranted for three years. Received the first premium whenever exhibited.

PIANO FOR SALE—A GREAT SACRIFICE, BY order of the Assignee; an elegant rosewood 7-octave, round corners, scolloped keys, &c., but little used. Price 225. Can be seen at No. 289 Broadway, room No. 14, second story.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GO AND SEE THE FASHIONS.

If you want to see the fashions,
Go to two ninety-three Broadway,
Where beautiful books are sold,
And bright presents are given away.
You surely cannot miss it
For 'tis crowded every day;
And with every book that's bought
A present's allotted away.

N. B.—Catalogues of books and gifts at the great American Gift and Book House sent free. Address A. RANNEY, Agent

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 Broadway, New-York, No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

Classes now open for the reception of pupils.

Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishment for practice in the Lancers' quadrille, German cotillon and all other dances.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled, solid oak and grained chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of these cheap and fashionable styles of Bedroom Furniture will find an extensive assortment at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM.
COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y.
J. A. H. HASBROUCK,
PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER and STATIONER.
All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style,
WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

JOHN C. BERGH, NO. 10 WALL-STREET, Office Columbia Fire Insurance Co. COMMISSIONER FOR

New-Jersey, Pennsylvania,
Michigan, Wisconsin,
Rhode Island and Connecticut.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—BARBER OF SEVILLE.

Lessee and Director........B. Ullman.

CLOSE OF THE OPERA.
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING,
CHEAP EXTRA NIGHT,
FIFTY CENTS TO ALL PARTS.
(No Reserved Seats.)
GRAND ATTRACTION.
LA GRANGE, FORMES,
GASSIER, LABOCETTA, ROCCO.
NOTICE.

N. B.—The public are respectfully requested to buy their tickets during the day, and thus avoid crowding in the evening at the door.

THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING,
CHEAP OPERA AT 50 CENTS TO ALL PARTS.

To comply with a generally expressed wish for another performance of the "Barber of Seville," with its extraordinary cast, and by special arrangement with the artists desirous of lending their aid towards popularising the Opera,

THE BARBER OF SEVILLE

will be given to-morrow (Tuesday) evening, at the uniform price of

FIFTY CENTS TO ALL PARTS.

Admission to the Amphitheatre........25 cents

The principal roles by
Madame DE LA GRANGE,
LABOCETTA, GASSIER, ROCCO,
CARL FORMES,
who will appear for the second time as Don Basilio.

During the Music Lesson Mme. DE LA GRANGE will sing the "Hungarian Variations," and at the end of the Opera, the "La Grange Polka."

Tickets 50 cents each, (no reserved seats,) may be had all day, from 9 to 4, at the Academy, C. BREUSING and SIBELL'S, No. 20 Wall-st., and in the evening at the door. Doors open at 7½, to commence at 8.

TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,)
GRAND FAREWELL NIGHT.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON,
as the company leaves on Thursday for Philadelphia to open there on Friday.
Positively the Last Night of
DON GIOVANNI,
on a scale of collossal splendor and magnificence.
NEW SCENERY of the most DAZZLING DESCRIPTION, expressly painted for this occasion.
NEW DRESSES, NEW PROPERTIES,
SPLENDID BALLROOM SCENE.
Illuminated by twenty candelabras, with
THREE HUNDRED LIGHTS.
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY IN THE CHORUS.
TWO EXTRA ORCHESTRAS ON THE STAGE,
in addition to the regular Orchestra—numbering altogether over
TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY PERFORMERS.
ALL THE ARTISTS OF THE ACADEMY
in the cast—the greatest ever offered—combining the talents, on one and the same night, of
LA GRANGE, D'ANGRI, CARADORI,
GASSIER, LABOCETTA, BIGNARDI,
ROCCO, ARDAVANI,
and CARL FORMES,
who will appear for the first time in America as
LEPORELLO.

Seats and tickets to be had at the three ticket offices, and in the evening at the door. Tickets to the family circle and the amphitheatre can only be had at the door. Doors open at 7¼ o'clock.

Notice.—The free list will be entirely suspended.

THE SALE OF RESERVED SEATS FOR DON GIOVANNI, commences this (Tuesday) morning at 9 A. M.

THIS EVENING—CHEAP OPERA NIGHT.
FIFTY CENTS TO ALL PARTS.
CARL FORMES, LA GRANGE, GASSIER, LABOCETTA, ROCCO,
in Rossini's celebrated Opera of
THE BARBER OF SEVILLE.
TO-MORROW—Farewell Night.
CLOSE OF THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Positively last night of
DON GIOVANNI.
Tickets for the Barber and Don Giovanni may be had all day at the three Ticket offices.

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Tickets for the Barber and Don Giovanni may be had all day at the three ticket offices.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Second Night of the Equestrian Season.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS
of
DAN RICE'S GREAT SHOW.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING—amongst the
VARIEGATED SPLENDORS
will be presented
THE MARCH OF THE BEDOUINS,
ELCELSIOR, THE UNICORN,
Mrs. DAN RICE in her Ménage Scene,
MIRACLES IN MID AIR,
and the
Irresistible Conversationist, DAN RICE.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway.
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, 1858,
Morton's highly successful two-act comic drama of
THE MULETEER OF TOLEDO.
Manuel........Mr. Jordan | Torribio........Mr. Jefferson
Elvira, Queen of Murcia........Miss Laura Keene
Donna Carmen. Miss Manners | Count's Pompolo. Miss Wells
After which, Tom Taylor's three-act comedy of
AN UNEQUAL MATCH.
With its powerful cast, embracing Messrs. Jordan, Jefferson, Burnett, Peters, Misses Laura Keene, Manners, Wells, &c.
Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7¼ o'clock.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
E. A. MARSHALL........Sole Lessee.
Equestrian Director........J. M. NIXON.
Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7¼.
SIXTH WEEK OF
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
GREAT EQUESTRIAN AND ZOOLOGICAL COMPANY.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 19
SECOND NIGHT OF CINDERELLA.
CONTINUED SUCCESS.
ALL THE FAVORITES WILL APPEAR.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
No. 444 Broadway.
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, 1858.
GRAND REVIVAL.
CROWDED HOUSES.
DICK SLITER and J. MULLIGAN,
with the GREAT STAR COMPANY.
SHAKESPEAREAN READINGS.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock, to commence at 7½ precisely.
Admission 25 cents.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor........Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette 25 cents. | Pit........12 cents
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 19,
Will be acted the grand dramatic romance, in three acts, entitled
ROOKWOOD.
Previous to Rookwood, the military spectacle, in 3 acts, of
THE FRENCH SPY;
Or, The Fall of Algiers.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, 1858,
The entertainment commences with a Drama, entitled
LINDA, THE CIGAR GIRL.
To be followed by the Comedy of the
WIDOW'S VICTIM.
To conclude with the
LADY OF THE LAKE.
Doors open at 6½—to commence at 7.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.
WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.
The gigantic moving diorama of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,
The popular author and dramatist,
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.

MURILLO'S
CELEBRATED PICTURE,
THE CONCEPTION;
Formerly the property of the late King of Holland, now belonging to Mr. Wm. H. Aspinwall.

THIS WONDERFUL PICTURE, considered one of the finest works of the great Spanish Master, will be exhibited for a short time only; the proceeds of the exhibition to be devoted to THE HOME FOR CHILDREN OF SEAMEN and to the Refuge for Friendless Females, known as THE HOUSE OF MERCY.

Now on exhibition at the Galleries of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
Admission, 25 cts. No. 353 Broadway.

THE BURNS ANNIVERSARY ASSOCIATION
WILL CELEBRATE
THE POET'S BIRTHDAY
at Mozart Hall, No. 663 Broadway, on MONDAY, Jan. 25, at 7½ P. M. Tickets $1 25, to be had of A. TURNBULL, No. 879 Broadway; T. MILLER, No. 166 6th-av.; J. GIBSON, No. 84 Bleecker-st.; DUNN BROS., No. 201 3d-av.; H. ORR No. 31 John-st., or from any of the Committee.
J. Gray, Sec. DAVID B. SCOTT, Pres.
Dr. Hislop, Wm. Miller, Vice-Presidents.

MADAME JOHNSON-GRAEVER'S
MATINEE,
THIS MORNING, (Tuesday,) Jan. 19,
AT DODWORTH'S SALOON.
Mme. GRAEVER will be assisted by Miss MILNER, Mr. F. APPY, and Mr. F. BERGNER. Tickets $1 each. Doors open at 1½ o'clock. Concert commences at 2½ o'clock.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—DECIDED success of the entirely new and immeasurably superior dramatization, by H. Watkins, Esq., of THE GREAT LEDGER STORY, by Sylvanus Cobb, Esq., entitled the PIONEER PATRIOT; or, THE MAID OF THE WAR-PATH, to be repeated THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Philip Lancy, J. Hardenbergh; Jock, the ape-negro, H. Watkins; Isabel Carlton, the Maid of the War-Path, Mrs. C. Howard. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, GRAND CHARACTERISTIC DANCE by M'lle. SALOME. After which, THE QUEEN'S PAGE. A FULL-LENGTH WAX FIGURE OF J. P. DONNELLY. The beautiful AQUARIA, the Happy Family, Living Serpent, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 13.

AMUSEMENTS.

LES LANCIERS! AS DANCED IN PARIS.
LES LANCIERS! AS DANCED IN LONDON.
[illegible] Academy, No. 806 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.

BELMONT COLLECTION,
NOW ON EXHIBITION
For the
BENEFIT OF THE POOR,
At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 10th-st.
From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

MRS. KEMBLE'S LAST READINGS.—DODWORTH'S SALOON, No. 806 Broadway. MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE will read Shakespeare's play of KING HENRY IV., Part 1, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, at the above saloon, beginning at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The remaining readings of the week will be as follows: THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, ROMEO AND JULIET; FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, AS YOU LIKE IT. Tickets $1 for each reading. May be had at Messrs. Francis', Crowen's and Christern's bookstores; William Hall & Son's music store; also from Mr. C. W. Folsom, Janitor of the University Medical College in 14th-st., and at the door.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.—TWO GRAND CONCERTS.—J. M. HAGER will give his fourth and fifth Concerts at the Brooklyn Athenæum on TUESDAY, 19th, and THURSDAY, 21st instants. Mr. H. will be supported by 200 pupils from his singing classes, and is happy to announce to the public that he is prepared to make these Concerts more attractive than those given by him during the past season. Doors open at 6¾; Concert to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents each; may be had at the Athenæum and at the door on the evenings of the Concert.

HENRY GEBHARD.—GYMNASIUM.—Hygienic—Gymnastics and Calisthenics; Fencing Academy and Military Institution; Foils, Broadswords, Rapiers, Muskets and Single Sticks; No. 650 Broadway, Stuyvesant Institute.

At this establishment pupils (of both sexes and every age) will be received and instructed every day. Physical Education after a system based entirely on scientific, chiefly on physiological principles.

N. B.—Special arrangements made with classes, schools and families. H. GEBHARD.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—THE TWENTY-NINTH Annual Ball of the New-York Fire Department, in behalf of the widow and orphan fund, will take place at the Academy of Music, corner 14th-st. and Irving-place, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1858. Tickets may be procured of the managers or of the officers.
HENRY A. BURR, President, No. 101 Cliff-st.
PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 38 Market-st.
JAMES F. WENMAN, Sec'y, No. 140 Pearl-st.

GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES, No. 659 Broadway.—Dr. ABBOTT'S wonderful collection has a character above all other exhibitions in America, and is pronounced by travelers to be superior to any museum in the world. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—STRANGERS WILL find a visit to this depository of the Arts both interesting and profitable. The machinery is in operation daily.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS, Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

CALICO DRESS BALL.—PERSONS ATTENDING this Ball will find a good assortment of Calico Dresses of all styles and patterns, at the Employment Society's Store, No. 2 Amity-st.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings, Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., will deliver the Third Lecture of the series at the Lecture-room, in the Library, 2d-av., corner of 11th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Ideal of a Merchant.* Tickets 50 cents, may be obtained of E. J. BROWN & CO., No. 145 Broadway; T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway, and at the Library. The number of tickets to be sold is limited to 500.
EDWIN J. BROWN, Chairman of Lecture Committee.

LECTURES.—A COURSE OF SEVEN LECTURES are being delivered at Clinton Hall Lecture Room, Astor-place, east of Broadway. The third of the series on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, by Rev. J. P. Durbin, D. D. Subject—*Paul considered as a Man rather than as an Apostle.* Tickets 50 cents, admitting two persons; can be obtained at the Methodist Book Room, No. 200 Mulberry-st.; at the Ladies' Union Aid Institution, [illegible] east of 8th-av., or at the door. Proceeds for aged and infirm under the care of the Ladies' Union Aid Society.

HON. MATTHEW HALE SMITH WILL deliver a lecture, (subject: *The World not a Failure,*) for the benefit of the Mission Sabbath School and the poor, at the Mariners' Church, corner of Madison and Catharine sts., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 20th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents, to be had at the Astor House, CARTER & BROS., No. 525 Broadway, and at the door.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—FARMERS' CLUB.—A regular meeting of the Club will be held THIS TUESDAY, at 12 M., at the Rooms of the Institute, No. 351 Broadway. Subject: *The Red Cattle of New-England,* and *The Proper Treatment of Barn-Yard Manure in Winter.* Admission free to all. H. MEIGS, Sec'y.

INSTALLATION.—REV. S. A. BAKER WILL be installed Pastor of the First Congregational M. Church, Lawrence-st., corner of Tillary-st., Brooklyn, THIS EVENING. Services commence at 7 o'clock P. M. Drs. Storrs, Buddington, Clark, and others participate in the services.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—The annual meeting of this Association will be held at Firemen's Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, 19th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Officers will be elected for the ensuing year; the Committee on History of the Department will report. Punctual attendance is requested.
G. W. WHEELER, R. S.

MACHPELAH CEMETERY, NEW-DURHAM, N. J.—The annual meeting of the Associates of the above Cemetery will be held in the lecture room of the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, Waverley-place, New York, on Tuesday, the 19th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., when the usual election of Trustees will take place.
H. GLASSFORD, President.

SCOTT LIFEGUARD.—THE REGULAR MEETING of this Association will be held THIS EVENING, Jan. 18, at the Mercer House, at 7½ o'clock.
WARD B. BURNETT, President.
Cyrus Ramsay, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO BRICK MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE—One of the most complete establishments for the manufacture of brick to be found in this country. It is situated close to this City, with dock, wharf, clay land of the best quality in inexhaustible quantities, capacious sheds, steam engine, shafting, belting, and machinery of every kind, forge, tanks, tools and implements of every description—the whole in admirable order, and ready for instant use. A better opportunity for commencing a lucrative business at the opening of the season cannot be found in the country. The whole may be had cheap, if applied for immediately. Apply to
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,
No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

$5,000 TO $25,000.—WANTED—A PARTY having an equal or greater amount of capital, but with more business and facilities to extend it than available money, time, or reliable help to attend to it properly, would take a partner, of good character and capacity in an established exchange and banking business, with peculiar advantages, and prospects of making a large fortune. Address Box No. 4,875 Post Office.

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.—ONE OF the best, most extensive and lucrative country offices, situated in one of the most pleasant and healthy towns in the United States, is offered for sale. Price $2,200. Amount of business done last year $3,200. Inquire of
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

BUSINESS.—A PARTNER WANTED, EITHER special or general, with a cash capital of $20,000, by a gentleman who can command a trade of $150,000 per annum, and who has had nine years' experience in the dry goods jobbing business in this City. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 1,199, for three days, with real name, &c.

AN ENTERPRISING BUSINESS MAN, with a cash capital of from $5,000 to $10,000, may learn of an opportunity of going to a foreign country, under peculiarly advantageous circumstances, in company with a young gentleman, for some time a resident there and just returned. Parties of business respectability only need address ENTERPRISE, at *Times* office.

NEW HOTEL FOR A GOOD TENANT.—The subscriber has a fine corner down town, east of Broadway, on which he wants to erect a hotel or lodging house of about 170 rooms, on the European plan, or any other most desirable, and wants to find an occupant before he proceeds to build. Address, with name and references, box No. 217 Jersey City Post Office.

FOR SALE.—A PRIVATE DAY SCHOOL IN THIS City for boys of the most respectable class, which is and has been for many years full, is for sale at a moderate price, the principal wishing to retire from the profession. Address C. R., Box No. 2,250 general Post-Office.

ANY PERSON HAVING FROM $125 TO $350 cash may hear of a pleasant business which can be managed by a judicious woman. Apply at No. 66 South 5th st., Williamsburg, where full information will be given.

TO GROCERS.—A FAMILY GROCERY, WITH good stock, the best store and best stand below 20th-st., in 3d av., for sale, as the owners wish to engage in other business. Apply at once to FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 11 Pine-st.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WITH A FEW HUNDRED dollars, to take an interest in a most valuable mechanical invention nearly completed. Address INVENTION, *Times* Office.

LAND WARRANTS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE to travelers, issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce their naturalization papers. Also, Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED BY
KIRTLAND & CO.,
NO. 43 WALL-ST.

GUANO.

From the Island of Elide in the Pacific Ocean, 1,000 tons just received and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by GEORGE G. HOBSON, No. 43 South-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price two cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent to us for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The mails of the steamship *America*, which reached Boston yesterday forenoon, were forwarded over the New Haven Railroad by the afternoon train, and reached this City shortly after midnight. The summary of news telegraphed from Halifax comprised everything of importance.

In the United States Senate yesterday, a resolution was adopted requesting the Secretary of War to inform Congress how many troops had been stationed in Kansas during each quarter from the 1st of January, 1855, until the present time. The special order was the Kansas question, and Mr. HALE occupied the attention of the Senate in a long speech in opposition to the Lecompton Constitution and to the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska act—which latter, he contended, fully justified the former. In the House the Special Committee to inquire into the disposition of the $87,000 Tariff money disbursed by the Middlesex Manufacturing Company was appointed, and consists of Messrs. SNANTON of Ohio, MOORE of Alabama, KUNKEL of Pennsylvania, WRIGHT of Georgia and RUSSELL of New-York. A great number of bills were introduced and referred, notice of which had previously been given. The President was called upon by resolution for copies of all correspondence relative to the abolition of privateering. A resolution was adopted instructing the Judiciary Committee to make inquiries as to the propriety of legislating to prevent the immigration or importation of foreign paupers and criminals. A Special Committee of five was ordered, to inquire into the accounts and official conduct of the late doorkeeper of the House.

The State Senate was in session yesterday afternoon, and transacted a variety of routine business. The Assembly was not in session, having adjourned until Tuesday evening.

Mayor TIEMANN was yesterday morning visited by a delegation of property owners, residing in Fifty-fourth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, who stated that an ordinance was passed March 21, 1856, providing for the flagging of Fifty-fourth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, and proposals advertised for. Three proposals were received, and those of the lowest bidder were accepted, but the work had been done by the highest bidder, and at his original bid. For this and other illegalities property holders were obliged to pay $4,049 for the improvement more than was just or decent. The Mayor promised to investigate the case, and furnish such redress as might be feasible.

The smoothness and consequent dangerous condition of the Russ Pavement in Broadway was noticed in the Board of Aldermen, last evening, in the form of a resolution, referring the feasibility of having it taken up, cracked and relaid as Belgian pavement, to the Committee on Streets. The Comptroller was requested to inform the Board by what authority the Battery has been encroached upon by the erection of ferry fixtures. The said fixtures are said to have been erected for a ferry to Staten Island, not connected with the ferry leased by the City.

The Police Commissioners met yesterday. Very little business was publicly transacted. After disposing of several complaints they went into secret session, in which HENRY HUTCHINS, sergeant and acting captain of the Fifth Ward, was appointed Inspector.

The Police yesterday arrested JOHN FREDNACH, proprietor of a porter-house corner of West and Harrison streets, and JOHN HAGGARD, his barkeeper, on a charge of manufacturing and uttering bogus coin. A large quantity of counterfeit fifty-cent pieces, twenty-five-cent pieces, and ten-cent pieces were found on the premises, as also a galvanic battery, moulds, chemicals, and other apparatus for manufacturing the kinds of coin mentioned. The accused were locked up at the Police Head-quarters, and will to-day be brought before a United States Commissioner for examination.

The case of LOUISA WOLFSOHN, a patient in King's County Lunatic Asylum, who was taken before Judge INGRAHAM, on a *habeas corpus*, with a view to obtaining her release, on the ground that she was of sane mind, was virtually abandoned yesterday, when she was remanded to the custody of Dr. LANSING. From the adjournment on Friday, her conduct and language were such as to satisfy those who were laboring for her release, that she was of unsound mind. They procured an adjournment to Wednesday next, which, they said, was to be considered a virtual abandonment of the case.

The City Tract Society held, last evening, the first of a series of monthly public meetings in the Chapel of the Union Theological Seminary. A. R. WETMORE, Esq., in the Chair. About 150 ladies and gentlemen were present. These meetings will recur on the last Monday but one in every month. From the statement of the Secretary it appears that there are now 29 City Tract Missionaries, and 1,004 visitors. No fewer than 92,664 tracts have been distributed during the month, as well as 105 Bibles and 95 Testaments. 513 volumes have been lent for reading, 294 children gathered into Sabbath Schools, 58 into day schools, and 44 persons into Bible classes. 504 persons have been induced to attend a place of worship, and 50 temperance pledges have been obtained. 222 religious meetings have been held, and 12 converts have been united with Evangelical Churches.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner GAMBLE, in the case of a child 3 years old, who died from taking a wrong prescription. Dr. H. B. RANNEY attended the child and wrote a prescription for it. After he had left, another prescription was found, which it seems was intended for a patient suffering from neuralgia. The medicine prescribed by this was given by mistake, and occasioned the death of the child. The Jury rendered a verdict censuring the Doctor for carelessness. One juryman dissented and threw the blame of the child's death entirely upon the mother.

During the 48 hours ending yesterday morning the Police made 55 arrests. During the same time 75 persons were accommodated with lodgings at the different station-houses.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council, held last evening, a communication was received from the Comptroller, giving the sums paid for "looking after the interests of the city," at Albany and other places, since 1853. The statement will cause considerable fluttering in some quarters, and will no doubt have a good effect; at the very least, it is interesting reading, and will show the uninitiated some lobby secrets that are seldom printed. Petitions were received for the opening of Myrtle-avenue from Broadway, East, (Division-avenue,) to the city line. ARCHIBALD DICK, a fireman, for disobedience of orders, was expelled from the department. A communication was received from Presidents of Banks in which the city funds are deposited, stating their inability to pay the present rate of interest (5) after the 31st, and offering to pay 3 per cent. for average balances. It was referred to the Finance Committee, with power. The following estimates were adopted as the expenses of the city for the current year:

Interest on public debt	$99,963 86
Sinking Fund	84,365 05
General purposes	399,075 94
Fire Department	34,200
Cleaning streets and repairs of wells and pumps, &c	45,767 94
Lighting streets	101,500 00
Total	$683,311 79

The Brooklyn Sewerage Commissioners held a meeting last evening to hear remonstrances against the proposed plan of sewerage in that part of Brooklyn naturally drained by River-street. A number of prominent citizens objected to the plan, and particularly to the submarine tunneling of Kent-avenue, and emptying the sewers' contents at the foot of Ann-street, to augment the bilge-water odors of the Wallabout flats. The Commissioners have several alterations under consideration, which they think will satisfy all reasonable objectors.

The laborers (150 in number) in the Bushwick rope-walks all struck for higher wages yesterday. They have worked up to yesterday at the old prices, but now the proprietors say that they cannot pay more than $1 per day, as there is no sale for what they manufacture.

The Brooklyn Deputy Superintendent of Police was arrested and gave bail yesterday to answer a charge of assault and battery committed on a refractory fireman at a fire Saturday night last.

The general Markets, yesterday, opened with a moderate degree of animation. A heavier business was transacted in Flour at, for the most part, essentially unchanged prices,—though some of the finer qualities were rather easier. Wheat was quiet, yet firm. 23,000 bushels Corn found buyers at a shade lower rates. Provisions exhibited no remarkable alteration. Cotton was in good request, and it again slightly advanced. Groceries were heavy,—especially Sugars and Rice,—prices of which tended downward. Freights were moderately active and steady.

Public Corruption.

Congress has determined to make a fresh attempt to detect and expose the corruption which is charged upon its members. We heartily approve of this proceeding. It will involve a good deal of shame and disgrace, beyond a doubt,—but it will do something towards curing an evil from which the country suffers more than from all others combined,—the dishonesty and corruption of the men to whom is committed the management of its public affairs. The public at large is pretty well satisfied that high-toned integrity in the direction of the public business is the exception and not the rule,—that, in City, State, and federal governments alike, men seek office, not for the sake of serving the public, or of protecting the interests of the community, but to fill their own pockets, directly or indirectly, out of those vast sums which must be disbursed in the public service. It has come to be pretty generally understood that no measure, involving important pecuniary interests, can be passed in our City Councils, in our State Legislatures, or by Congress, without paying members for their votes or their more active efforts on its behalf. It is not certain that convictions, exposures or punishments will effectually remedy these evils if they really exist:—but it is quite clear that without such exposures no step can ever be taken towards a remedy.

Congress has ordered a Committee to inquire "whether any member or officer of the *present*, or of the *last* Congress," has received any part of the $87,000 which figures on the books of the Middlesex Company as having been paid to secure the passage of the bill repealing the duties on imported wool. This is a very proper proceeding, and we trust it will be followed up with vigor and fidelity. As the investigation is commenced at the opening of the session, the Committee will have ample time to make it as thorough and complete as the facts may require.

We perceive that the *Tribune*, like one or two of its neighbors, is determined to have the public understand that the City Press has been bribed in this matter. If it is important to the *Tribune* that this impression should be fixed in the public mind, in advance of any investigation, very well; but it ought not to misstate facts even for the accomplishment of so desirable an object. It represents the charge as having been made in the report of the Boston Committee, and says:

> "If this sum were paid for writing and printing *pamphlets*, as has been suggested, why should that be *set down to the account of the Newspaper Press?*"

If the *Tribune* will be good enough to *read* the Report, it will discover that it is *not* "set down to the account of the Newspaper Press," at all. The passage in that document relating to this subject reads as follows:

> "It appears that they paid $87,000 to secure the passage of the tariff of 1857. Of this startling amount $8,000 was disbursed by the New-York house, *for printing, editorial services, traveling expenses, and other charges, which appear to be legitimate and proper.* No satisfactory explanation has been as yet afforded of the application of the balance."

There is not a syllable said or hinted here about the Newspaper Press;—and nothing but the quick, conscientious sensitiveness of our City Editors,—or some other sentiment perhaps less honorable and therefore not to be imputed to them,—could have led them so promptly to assume, as already proved, the fact that some of them had been bribed. We have already stated our belief that no City Editors were bribed in this matter at all,—but that the services referred to as "editorial" were services rendered in compiling, editing and publishing sundry pamphlets that were issued upon this subject. This intimation, however, has been received with general incredulity. Most of our cotemporaries scout the suggestion that the Press was not bribed. The *Express*, the *Courier and Enquirer*, the *Post*, the *Herald*, the *Tribune*,—even the *Observer*, will listen to no explanation that promises to relieve the profession, of which they are all useful as well as ornamental members, from the imputation of having been bribed.

We are sorry to put their obstinate skepticism to any severer test; but we feel bound to state that we have been assured by the leading New-York member of the firm of LAWRENCE, STONE & Co.—a gentleman whose scrupulous integrity and perfect truthfulness no man will question,—and have been authorized to say on his behalf, that *not one dollar* was ever paid to any Editor, or to any person connected with the Press, for any services rendered by any City journal. The payments in question were solely and exclusively for compiling, editing, printing and distributing the pamphlets referred to;—some of which were made up of original statistics and other matter, while others, issued subsequently, consisted mainly of extracts from leading and influential journals which sustained these views.

We believe this statement to be strictly true. But if our incredulous neighbors still discard it, and insist that the Press has been bribed, we trust they will take some satisfactory means of establishing the fact. We cannot say that we should share their joy upon finding it proved,—partly because we are not in the habit of rejoicing in the misfortunes of others, and partly because our neighbors themselves might not be so joyful at the consummation as they anticipate.

OFFICIAL RESIDENCES.—Among the castles in the air which our people are fond of raising occasionally are official residences for our higher State and civic officials. But none of these airy superstructures have ever resolved themselves into more solid elements than such as in the colors of the rainbow live and play in the plighted clouds. The great State of New-York did once, it is true, purchase a three-walled house for its Governor, and every year there is talk at Washington of building official residence for the Heads of Departments. Some enthusiastic Gothamites have even indulged in visions of an official residence for our Mayor—a mansion house for the Empire City like the Hotel de Ville, of Paris, or the Mansion House, of London. But the only official residences in our whole Union, we believe, is the White House in Washington, the palace of our President. Pennsylvania, however, is about to purchase a house for the residence of the Governor of that State, and if the bargain should be completed, perhaps all the other members of the confederacy will be induced to follow the example of the Keystone State. The second State in the Union has not made a very magnificent beginning towards an official residence for its Governor, but it *has* made a beginning, which is something. A bill passed the Senate of the State Legislature, last week, without a dissenting voice, appropriating the sum of ten thousand dollars for the purchase of a house on Front-street, in Harrisburg, for a "Gubernatorial residence," and a commission was appointed to attend to the matter. And now that Pennsylvania has provided a residence at the State capital for her Governor, the other States will probably follow her example; but, instead of buying a house already built, it would be much better to make an appropriation for building a suitable one. The official residence of the Governor of the State ought to be a little more stately and "palatial" than the house of any ordinary citizen.

Civil War in Mexico.

The time has come when General COMONFORT must either override the violent opposition that has been raised to his Dictatorship, or admit his incapacity to fulfill the duties of his very responsible office. In the present distracted condition of Mexico a temporizing policy must prove fatal. Attempts at conciliation are worse than useless. The party now striving to effect General COMONFORT's overthrow are not merely political opponents. They are his bitter enemies, and the enemies of liberty and Constitutional Government. They are backed by the wealth and influence of the Church, which is seeking to regain its lost property and punish its despoiler. They receive, moreover, much aid and comfort from the Monarchists and adherents of SANTA ANA, who are intriguing for the restoration of their chief; and their ranks are abundantly filled by those who have nothing to lose and everything to gain from revolution, commotion and disorder. The Mexican "mob" is always ripe for rebellion against any Government that happens to be in power.

President COMONFORT was compelled, by inevitable necessity, to disperse the Federal Congress in the manner he did; otherwise his Dictatorship would have been merely nominal. If, to restore order in Mexico, a one-man power was absolutely needed, it could only be put into practical operation by some such means as those adopted. The *coup d'état* was sudden and unexpected, and it is natural enough that the body of legislators, so summarily broken up, should complain and enter a vehement protest against the proceeding. It was an extreme measure, doubtless; but Mexico is in a condition that renders the adoption of extreme measures necessary for her preservation. The manifesto of General COMONFORT, issued after the dissolution of Congress, is in marked contrast to the one signed by the eighty-six indignant Deputies. While the latter is chiefly remarkable for its virulent and undignified abuse of the Executive, the former is mild and temperate in its tone, and is modestly signed "IGNACIO COMONFORT, Provisional President." The writer justifies himself from the charges of dishonesty and treason brought against him; but, unfortunately, this is all we can say in favor of his manifesto. As a State paper, it is inexpressibly weak, and exhibits a vascillation and unsteadiness of purpose that augurs badly for the success of the Comonfort Party. We cannot discover in it any indication of a firm determination to persevere in the policy already inaugurated. On the contrary, the President has doubts; he even expresses his doubts as to the wisdom of what he himself has done;—and to doubt, under such circumstances, is to lose all.

General COMONFORT's hesitation, when success depends so much upon decision, is vexatious to his friends and encouraging to his enemies. We are not therefore surprised to learn that opposition to his rule has marvelously increased within a fortnight. The protest of the disbanded Legislators has been indorsed over the whole country. A revolutionary movement, started at Guanajuato, has been promptly followed by the States of Queretaro, Jalisco, Oajaca, Aguascalientes, Zacatecas, Nuevo Leon, and Coahuila, and finally by Vera Cruz, which at first gave in its adhesion to General COMONFORT. It is undoubtedly a most formidable coalition—determined to plunge the country into civil war in order to gain its ends.

While these events are taking place, SANTA ANA is biding his time at Havana ready to take any side that promises him restoration to power. We may hear at any moment of his long-threatened descent upon Vera Cruz. To crown the difficulties with which the Republic is at present surrounded, Spain is obstinately determined not to yield a single point in her claim; and there are again strong indications that even the mediation of France and England will be ineffectual to prevent an open rupture.

City Deposits.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I understand that the *Bank of Commerce* is making strenuous efforts to have the City deposits taken away from the Shoe and Leather Bank, and transferred to its own account. Some of its officers have not scrupled to say that theirs was the *only* Bank in the City which could be trusted with the custody of so large amounts:—and I believe it is understood that they have expressed their willingness to pay a small interest on the deposits for the sake of securing them.

As to the good taste of all this I have nothing to say. I desire merely to state a fact in regard to this Bank, which came to my knowledge a few days since.

At one time during the last season the City had overdrawn its account at the Shoe and Leather Bank *fourteen hundred thousand dollars.* These large advances had been made by that Bank, because the City needed the money, and could not raise it elsewhere. Application was then made by the Comptroller to the Bank of Commerce to lend the City $100,000,—as several of the other Banks had partially promised to do. The officers replied that they were not anxious to accommodate the City at the same rate of interest paid by their regular dealers. They declined to make the loan, and the Shoe and Leather Bank carried the whole, without aid from any quarter.

Under such circumstances, I do not think the Bank of Commerce has any very strong claims upon the favor of the City. Yours, B.

We publish the above, which comes from a reliable quarter, merely because other City journals have brought the matter to the notice of the public. If there is any reason for distrusting the soundness and responsibility of the Shoe and Leather Bank, or the integrity and capacity of the present City Chamberlain, the Mayor will probably make other arrangements. But we are not inclined to believe that he will make a change in so important an office without substantial reasons, or merely to gratify the eagerness of individuals to make profit for themselves out of the City funds.

Perils to our Harbor—A Startling and Important Fact.

"Silt" is a small word, and represents something still smaller; but both the name and the thing deserve the careful attention of this City and its neighborhood. The time may come when *silt* will sound as terribly in the ears of New-York, as Hessian Fly sounds in the ears of a Western farmer. Silt is nothing more than the little particles of earthy matter, the washings of meadows and the refuse of our streets, which give the waters of our bay and rivers that turbid and muddy appearance they always bear. But if this were all the harm done by silt, it would hardly be worth alluding to.

Unhappily it is not, as we have been made fearfully conscious by the Report of Mr. HASWELL, made to the Board of Underwriters and the New-York Harbor Commissioners, embodying the results of his observations on the deposit of silt in our harbor. These observations were commenced nearly four years ago under the direction of the Board of Underwriters, and have been continued up to the close of the last year; and the facts gathered by Mr. HASWELL, together with his deductions from his investigations, show that the slow process of destroying our harbor by the constant deposit of silt is never intermitted, and that unless proper measures be taken to prevent it, the time must inevitably come, and that at no very distant day, when the channels to our harbor will be so choked up that none but vessels of small tonnage and very light draught of water, will be able to enter.

Mr. HASWELL gives some alarming instances of the damage done to our harbor within a very few years, which will surprise those who have not given their attention to this subject. In illustration of the effects of the encroachments upon our river, it is stated that the flood tide through the East River, once flowing to Sands' Point, is now stopped at Fort Schuyler, Throgg's Point; the width of the channel inside the bar had narrowed, in 1855, half a mile since the survey of 1836; by the report of Professor BACHE, of the Coast Survey, it appears that in the main ship channel from the Southwest Spit to Gedney's Channel there has been an increase of sand in twenty years of 2,532,000 cubic feet. The natural silt of the river is, of course, beyond the reach of human agency; the washings away from the shores and meadows, and the enormous bulk of earthy particles brought down by freshets from the tributaries to the Hudson, cannot be intercepted nor prevented. But there is still more danger from the washings from our streets, and the excavations from our stagnant docks which are constantly deposited in the river, and tend, more than all other causes, to destroy our harbor.

The two remedial courses recommended by Mr. HASWELL are such as will at once strike the most superficial observer as worthy of adoption. His first suggestion is, that the streets should be kept perfectly clean to prevent that constant washing of dirt and sand into the river which is now so fruitful of mischief.

His other suggestion is equally forcible and entitled to attention. The process of clearing out the docks and slips on each side of the City is by dredging machines; the mud is placed in scows with false bottoms, which are hauled into the middle of the river when full, and their contents let out. Mr. HASWELL recommends that instead of being deposited in the river the dredgings shall be deposited on land where, if they do no good, they will at least do no harm. As an example of the rapidity with which the slips fill up with silt from the washings of the streets, it is stated by the proprietors of the Sectional Dock at the foot of Pike-street, that the deposit of mud upon their tanks averages five-sixteenths to three-eighths of an inch in one flow of tide, and they are subjected to the delay and cost of dredging under their dock to the depth of seven feet every two years.

In reference to the general opinion that the discharges from our sewers, and the dredgings from the slips, are carried out to sea and into Long Island Sound by the force of the tide, it is stated that, independently of the stones, bricks, and other heavy materials which obviously cannot be acted upon by the force of the current, it would be impossible for the washings of our streets, when exposed to the action of a current of from only three to four miles an hour, to reach Sandy Hook, which is eighteen miles distant. The observations made by Mr. HASWELL appear to have been very thorough, and his suggestions are of a character that can hardly fail to receive the serious attention of our State legislators and our Common Council.

Another Lunacy Case.

Within the past few months there have been several cases before the Courts of alleged lunatics, whose release from confinement in asylums for the insane, was sought by real or pretended friends. In all such cases the public is naturally very much interested. Confinement on such a plea, when the plea is false, is a cruelty which can hardly be too severely punished. It is, therefore, well that all such applications should receive the most thorough examination when brought before our Courts.

The last of these cases was that of LOUISA WOLFSOHN, a young lady who, after having been a patient in the Bloomingdale Asylum for some fourteen months, was removed to the Kings County Asylum, which is a comparatively new structure, under the direction of Dr. LANSING as Resident Physician. When she had been there some six weeks, a Mr. CASE, of this City, sued out a writ of *habeas corpus*, for the purpose of obtaining her release, on the ground that she was not of unsound mind. The writ was served, and she was taken before Judge INGRAHAM. No previous notice was given to the Superintendents, nor to the Resident Physician. The secret of the pending *habeas corpus* was confided only to Mrs. LUCAS, the matron, who, after some conversations with Mr. CASE, and observations of the conduct of the patient, became impressed with a belief that she was perfectly sane. She was called to the stand, and testified to that effect, and also that the physician had said the patient was placed in a certain ward for the purpose of "subduing her pride." Dr. LANSING was called, and testified that he had no doubt of her insanity. Miss WOLFSOHN was in Court, where she was examined by Dr. COVIL and others, and, from the coherency of her remarks, at that time, they were induced to believe her sane. On Friday the case was adjourned until yesterday afternoon, and, during the interval, she appeared to be perfectly sane, attending church twice on Sunday, and showing no symptoms of aberration.

Yesterday, however, the affair took a different turn. Before the time for her production in Court, she had it fixed firmly in her mind that the conduct or intentions of Mr. CASE were not honorable, and that the others who favored her release were endeavoring to destroy her by administering poison with her food. Both Mr. CASE and the Matron were now as certain of her insanity as they had previously been of her entire soundness of mind; and when she was produced in Court she succeeded in establishing the opinion of her serious mental derangement, to the entire satisfaction of all parties present. Mr. CASE moved for an adjournment until Wednesday next, which he said might be considered a virtual abandonment of the case. The motion was granted, and Miss WOLFSOHN was remanded to the custody of Dr. LANSING. Had her insanity been less apparent, or had she continued to converse rational in Court for a day or two longer, public confidence in the conduct of Kings County Lunatic Asylum, and in Dr. LANSING, the Resident Physician, would have been very much impaired. But as it is, the effect will probably be the reverse.

This case is another and a very excellent illustration of the extreme difficulty of deciding upon certain forms of lunacy on slight examination.

NAVAL.—The Government is now shipping men at the Naval Rendezvous in this City, for the steam frigate *Niagara*, to go on the Telegraph Laying Expedition in the Spring. The men are to be shipped expressly for the *Niagara*, for the term of twelve months, unless sooner discharged. We are glad to hear that the Government is now getting for general service the very best men; in some cases picking less than ten men out of a hundred applicants. Since the construction of those six steam frigates we have a Navy which, in *quality*, is unequaled in the world.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The second performance of "Don Giovanni" last evening attracted an overflowing house—better than the first. The performance was excellent, and elicited well-merited applause. An extensive work like this necessarily improves by repetition, and we are sorry that the close of the season will not permit of its being given many times. Wednesday is the last night—the company appearing in Philadelphia on Friday. There will be a cheap operatic performance of the "Barber of Seville" to-night. Admission fifty cents. Madame LA GRANGE, Herr FORMES, Signor LABOCETTA, Signor GASSIER, &c., in the caste.

THE OPERA TROUPE.—Our friends in Boston, it seems, are to have the satisfaction of hearing our excellent Academy Troupe at the end of the present week. The programme, as at present arranged, promises a performance of "Elijah" on Saturday night, and one of the "Messiah" on Sunday, at the Music Hall, after which the indefatigable Herr ULLMAN proposes a trip to Philadelphia.

MORNING CONCERT.—Mme. GRÆVER-JOHNSON, the finest female pianist we have ever had in this country, and an artist who can withstand any present male competition, gives her first Morning Concert, to-day, at Dodworth's Saloon. The programme is unusually varied, presents some novelties, and introduces vocalism. Mme. JOHNSON-GRÆVER flings down the gauntlet to the musical world by playing LISZT's "Galop Chromatique"—a work of such supreme difficulty that no one has had the hardihood to attempt it in the concert-room for many years. Miss MILNER and Mr. PERRING are the vocal artists. Concert begins at 2 o'clock.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—An excellent little drama, of the "Don Cæsar de Bazan" order, has slipped into the bills here without attracting the attention it deserves. It is called the "Muleteer of Toledo," and turns on the adventures of the King of Castile whilst in disguise as a Muleteer. The play has already been used for operatic purposes by Mr. BALFE under the name of the "King of Castile." It is in every respect a light, pleasant, romantic, picturesque little drama, and played as it is by Miss KEENE and her company suffices for a couple of hours of elegant and excellent amusement. Some admirable scenery has been prepared by Mr. HAWTHORNE, and the costumes and stage appointments are in the usual excellent style and taste of this establishment.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—There seems to be a rage at present for equestrian performances—a sort of equine epidemic; all our theatres are being devoted to the horse drama. In regular rotation, Niblo's Garden succumbed last night. The effect—however much to be deplored in other respects—was certainly beneficial to the treasury, for a more crowded house we have never seen at this oft-crowded establishment. "DAN RICE's Great Show" was the provincial attraction on this occasion. The handsome "posters" of the concern have informed the public of what this "Great Show" consists. In addition to the usual attractions of a circus, Mr. RICE has some performing animals of unusual sagacity, and in general respects the "Show" seems to be capable of supplying the present demand for this kind of attraction. The performances passed off satisfactorily.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The fairy tale of "Cinderella" was produced here last night, as a horse spectacle piece. The action takes place in the ring (necessarily, for there is no longer a stage,) and the actors are children and ponies. A piece of this sort is intended for the young folk, and it is only necessary to say that it is got up as effectively as possible. A vast number of pretty young faces contribute to the beauty of the performance. The equestrian performances here are now excellent; the horses numerous, handsome and well trained. Mr. SHERWOOD's comic scene "Pete Jenkins's Visit to the City," is entitled to more than the ordinary praise bestowed on equestrian performances. It is an unusually robust exhibition of genuine comic acting, and signally outstrips all other attempts at fun.

ARREST OF PICKPOCKETS.—Twelve pickpockets, eleven males and one female, all English, were arrested last night at the Academy of Music, while professionally engaged. Upon all of them were found one or more wallets, containing sums of money. Eight of the prisoners were taken to the Eighteenth Precinct Police-station. The rest were conveyed to the Deputy's office. The female prisoner is well known to the Police as Mrs. SAUNDERS. They will be examined this morning.

☞ About one hundred men, composing the delegation from the 71st regiment which has in charge the Eagle presentation to the Military Association at Albany, leave this morning at 6½ o'clock by the Hudson River Railroad. They will be received with military honors on their arrival at Albany.

☞ We are requested to state that Rev. Dr. DURBIN delivers a lecture this evening at Clinton Hall, for the benefit of the Ladies' Union Aid Society. This is one of a series which is now in progress in aid of this very excellent and deserving charity.

Sea and Ship News.

WRECKS ON FLORIDA REEFS.—A tabular statement of the names and class of vessels wrecked on the reefs and shoals of Florida, the date of their arrival at the port of Key West, their expenses, salvages, and auction sales of material during the year 1857, appears in the Savannah *Georgian*. The whole number of vessels included in this statement is 56—9 ships, (3 British and 1 Spanish,) 2 steamers, (1 a United States,) 6 barks, 9 brigs, and 30 schooners. The total value of vessels and cargoes was $2,734,450; total expenses, $78,840 70; total salvage, $193,240 04, and auction sales, $61,283 24. The number of disasters for each month of the year was as follows: In January, 10; February, 7; March, 4; April, 2; May, 4; June, 1; July, 2; August, 4; September, 1; October, 4; November, 13; December, 4. Of these, 9 were totally lost, (3 being burned;) 1 condemned and burned, being unworthy of repair; 4 dismasted in gales of wind, and brought to this port and refitted; 1 blown from the latitude of Cape Henry to this place, the first port she could make; 1 shifted cargo; 1 with a mutinous crew; 16 leaking, and unable to proceed; 1 leaking, supplied with steam-pumps, and proceeded without repairs; 19 received assistance from the wreckers, and paid pilotage or salvage; 5 got ashore, and succeeded in getting afloat without aid; 1 foundered at sea, and 1 (steamer) arrived with machinery out of order, and needing new boilers.

For the years 1854, '55 and '56 the number of disasters was, respectively, 64, 80 and 71. The total of losses at Key West from 1854 to 1857, inclusive, was $12,497,241.

The value of property jeopardized last year was nearly four-fold that of 1844, and that of 1856 and 1857 equal to that of the years 1844, '45, '46, '47, '48 and '49 together—showing conclusively that the Florida wrecker is still an important assistant to the commerce of the great gulf. The increase in the number of beacons, reef signals, buoys and light-houses, and the adoption of expensive illuminating apparatus, does not seem to lessen the number of accidents to vessels passing through the Florida Straits. But there is no doubt that the average number of accidents to the amount of shipping now passing is less than in former years, when these lights and signals did not exist.

AN UNKNOWN VESSEL LOST AT SEA.—The schooner *Mary Alice*, Captain WELSH, from Ponce, P. R., reports having experienced a terrific hurricane on the 13th inst., in latitude 34° 20', longitude 72° 30'. The gale was from the southward, and lasted four hours; the Captain could show no canvas, the vessel going nine knots under bare poles. At daylight he made two sails ahead, a brig and schooner, the latter under storm trysail and reefed foresail and jibs down, the brig apparently lying by her. Could see men moving about the vessel's deck, but she had no signal set. After passing her about a mile the schooner went down suddenly; the brig then made all sail and stood to the westward. Would have run down to her, but concluded the brig had taken the crew off. The schooner was painted black, and of about 250 tons burthen. This was in lat. 35° 20', lon. 72° 50'.

SICKNESS AT SEA.—Owing to the continued heavy westerly winds which have prevailed for the past two months, vessels bound westward from European ports are making uncommonly long passages. With those carrying passengers, at this season of the year, a long passage proves very injurious and destructive to health and life. Ship fever more particularly is apt to make fearful work among emigrants illy clad and provisioned, and poorly supplied with the pure air so absolutely essential to the preservation of health. It is almost impossible to force emigrant passengers upon deck during rough and wet weather. Many captains are prone to indulge their passengers in their desire to remain below, and the sad result is, at this season of the year, that ship fever is almost certain to follow. We learn that a vessel arrived during the past week at Quarantine, had twenty deaths on the passage, and about the same number had the ship fever upon her arrival. There are many vessels now at sea that have been out some fifty, and some even seventy odd days. It is feared they will suffer much from want and disease.

Capt. MONROE, of bark *Montezuma*, from Demerara, arrived yesterday, informs us that the brig *Pacific*, of Boston, Capt. HARDY, from ——, was ashore at the mouth of the River Massaroony. The French war-steamer *Rapid* had tried for 12 hours to pull her off, but she would prove a total loss. She had six feet of water in her when the steamer left her. She went ashore Dec. 18—all hands saved.

Messrs. PECK & CHURCH, of this City, inform us that the bark *Mary C. Dyer* is ashore at Barnegat; has a round stern with a gilded eagle on it, proving the vessel ashore at the above place the one reported by the schooner *Connecticut*.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Columbia*, Commander M. BERRY, arrived yesterday morning from Charleston, after a passage of only 49 hours, bringing a full cargo and a fair list of passengers. We are indebted to the Purser for files of papers of Saturday last.

☞ The ship *Daniel Webster* arrived yesterday from Calcutta, reports, Dec. 13, Capt. DANIEL SAMPSON, (Master of the above vessel,) a native of Duxbury, Mass., died of dysentery. He was about 40 years of age, and leaves a wife residing at Boston.

THE WILLIAMSBURG FERRIES.—No change in the rates of fare has been made, which is now the same (one cent) on both routes. The Peck-slip Company have hauled off one day boat, and now run only three; they have also changed the order of night trips, making them less frequent. On the South Tenth-street, and James-slip line, they say the travel is steadily increasing, and they are doing better than when they charged 3 cents.

CORRECTION.—It was erroneously stated in our columns a few days since that the Court of Appeals had overruled certain decisions made by Recorder SMITH in a case of burglary, which was said to have been tried before him. We learn that this was a mistake,—that the trial referred to was not before the Recorder, and that no one of his decisions has ever been reversed or overruled by the Court of Appeals.

☞ Some of the indignant inhabitants of Cold Spring, Putnam County, indulged themselves, a day or two since, in the burning in effigy of Mr. M. WILSON, a Commissioner of Excise, who had made himself obnoxious to them by enforcing the license law.

Personal.

An irate widow, Mrs. Burgess, attempted to shoot a Mr. Sanford Hall, in the rail-cars at Cumberland, Va., last week. Cause of the trouble—the gentleman's start on a bridal tour, after cutting the acquaintance of the widow, to whom he once paid his addresses. The lady got mad, and relieved her jealousy by presenting a revolver at the unlucky bridegroom; but her hand was stayed by passengers in the train before any mischief was done, and Mr. Hall went on his way with his bride rejoicing.

The captain of a Mississippi steamer has started a morning paper on board his boat, called the *Bulletin*. He issues it regularly, serves it to customers at stopping places, and fills it with news and pleasant gossip. He is one of the veterans of river navigation, having followed that calling for 27 years. It is proposed especially to make the paper the organ of the river boatmen. A newspaper with a floating place of publication is certainly a novelty.

Rev. Mr. Lakeman, a clergyman, of Abington, Mass., was suddenly attacked by insanity last week. He scattered his clothes along the railroad track, and entered a friend's house in Middleboro', by breaking through the windows, and was discovered inside in a raving condition, and in a state of nudity. He was placed in confinement.

At a Cincinnati hotel, last week, two ladies retiring to rest were frightened by the discovery of a fellow concealed under the bed, who grasped the ankle of one of the ladies. There was a prodigious outcry in the house about that time, but in the confusion the culprit escaped.

Hon. Robert J. Walker, has been sojourning for the past week at Bordentown, N. J., visiting his brother-in-law, General Cook.

Fires.

FIRE IN EIGHTY-FIFTH-STREET.—About 10½ o'clock Sunday evening a fire broke out in a frame building in Eighty-fifth-street, near Third-avenue, occupied by GEORGE F. SCHWARTSHAUS as a lager beer saloon and ball-room. The damage was about $300, and is covered by insurance. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

☞ By the semi-annual report of the Managers of the Dispensary of the German Society, No. 277 East Tenth-street, we learn that the whole number of patients assisted at the institution during the last half-year was 882. The number of patients during the half-year previous was 663; increase, 119. Drs. TELLKAMPF, WILKES and C. F. MEIER, have been elected Managers for the ensuing year. The Dispensary is open daily.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—ALEX. LAURIE, No. 142 Fulton-street, attempted to commit suicide last evening, by cutting his throat with a razor. The only cause assigned by him was that he was tired of life.

ADDITIONAL FROM MEXICO.

Formidable Coalition Against the Dictator—Bloody Civil War in Prospect—Distracted Condition of the Republic.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

The *Tennessee* again brings to us important and exciting news from the Mexican Republic. The recent revolutionary proceedings at the capital have been most unfavorably received in many parts of the interior; a large number of States have declared violently against the new order of things. Even a number of the principal towns, and among them Vera Cruz, which at first pronounced in favor of it, have since repudiated it. A formidable military coalition is already organizing against it; troops are in motion in many parts of the Republic, and a civil war, or another change in the Executive power, seems to be imminent. We cannot, perhaps, give a better idea of the distracted condition of the Republic than by a chronological narrative of events that have transpired since our last.

MANIFESTO OF THE CONGRESS.

The violent breaking up and dispersion of the Federal Congress was followed by an equally violent manifesto or protest on their part. It opens with the most exciting and intemperate language: The Mexican Republic has just seen consummated the most scandalous crime recorded in its national annals. The second standard-bearer of the revolution of Ayutla, that man in whom the nation reposed its utmost confidence, placing in his hands its present and its future—the man, indeed, who, but fifteen days ago, swore before the Supreme Being, and before the nation, to be the faithful guardian of its institutions—that man has suddenly exchanged the honorable title of the constitutional chief of a free people for the miserable one of a vulgar faction. A renegade to his antecedents, a traitor to the national will, false to his own oath, he has turned against the bosom of his country the very arms which she gave him for her salvation and defence.

In view of so unparalleled an attempt against the inalienable rights of the nation the representatives of the people would be unworthy of the mission with which it honors them if they cowardly kept silence. Driven as they are, at the point of the bayonet, from the legitimate exercise of their functions, dissolved as a national representation, the Chief Justice, the President of the Congress, and some of its members thrown into prison like miserable bandits, and others persecuted, it is but the duty of those who are still free to denounce to the nation the crime committed against it, and to protest before the civilized world against the tyranny of force.

The Congress then proceed, singularly enough after this valiant opening of their case, to state their grievances and to recite their past brief history, very much in the style of apologists, to show that they had done nothing to deserve such treatment! They grow valiant, however, again at the close:

Returning then to their homes, with tranquil consciences, the representatives of the Mexican people protest in the most solemn manner, before the world, against every act of arbitrary power of whatever kind, whether committed by citizens or foreigners, and hold all, both the chief and those who coöperate with him, responsible for it. Finally, they would appeal to the Governor and Legislatures of the Republic to remain faithful to their promises and to the welfare of the nation, to repudiate the revolutionary plan proclaimed at Tacubaya, and to lend the forces of their several States for the preservation of constitutional order.

This curious document was signed by 86 deputies, less than a quorum, but many names have since been attached to it, doubtless as members made up their minds to take sides with this party or with that. It was followed by a manifesto from the newly created Dictator himself.

COMONFORT'S MANIFESTO.

This is a very long, very dull, and very temperate document. It is very modest withal, and signed "The citizen IGNACIO COMONFORT, Provisional President of the Republic, to his compatriots." The following is the gist of it:

After two years of obstinate strife, raising armies, expending large sums, and struggling in all directions, the Government could no longer doubt the character of that opposition, whose vigor could not be vanquished either by fortune or force of arms. The moment at last arrived in which the Constitution was only sustained by the compulsion of the authorities. * * * In such grave difficulties, and looking on the future amidst so many doubts and the most terrible forebodings, I adopted the resolution to make a last effort, which I thought might possibly save the Constitution, presenting to Congress the initiatory reforms which all considered urgent, and which I judged might contribute to calm the minds, to tranquilize the consciences and uniform opinion; but the desire of change, improvement and welfare, less confident than I of the pacific and slow means which I had proposed to adopt, less hopeful of the result which I still conceived to be possible, made that my coöperation should not be solicited, and without any further programme than the few ideas consigned in the Plan of Tacubaya, the troops stationed in this capital and other places of the States of Vera Cruz, Puebla, and Mexico resolved to adopt the last measure to which it is appealed, when opinion is so long subjected and compulsed.

Perhaps this has been an untimely step. The voice of the troops who have initiated this movement is not the echo of a faction, nor does it proclaim the exclusive triumph of any party. The nation repudiated the new Constitution, and the troops have done nothing but to submit to the national will.

It will be seen that COMONFORT has taken the position that the *coup d'etat* was forced upon him somewhat against his will. The manifesto concludes:

If Providence, who rules the destinies of nations protects the good intentions of which I am possessed, I trust that the acts of the Provisional Administration shall justify, more than my words, the conduct which the urgency of circumstances has obliged me to adopt to save the Republic from ruin and society from dissolution.

PROTESTS FROM THE COUNTRY.

The first voice from the country was a manifesto from the State of Guanajuato, protesting most vehemently against the usurpation at the capital. It is conceived in the following terms, and signed by Governor DOBLADO:

1. The State of Guanajuato declines to acknowledge the revolutionary Government called into being by the Brigade of Zuloaga.
2. It calls upon the other States of the Confederacy to form themselves into a league for the purpose of reëstablishing constitutional order.
3. And to this object, it names the Gen. ANASTASIO PARRODI Commander-in-Chief of all the forces of the State, giving him the fullest authority to dispose of them as may seem to him best.
4. It invites to this city (Guanajuato) the sovereign Congress of the nation, that it may here continue the exercise of its functions, interrupted by a seditious army.
5. All who coöperate with the revolutionary movement at the capital, or in any way support it, shall be treated as traitors.

This manifesto was followed by others and similar ones from the States of Querètaro, Jalisco, Oajaca, Aguascalientes, Zacatecas, Nuevo Leon and Coahuila, and finally by Vera Cruz, which at first gave in its adhesion. As this last is a most important one we give its substance, premising that it was preceded by a proclamation from Gen. INGLESIAS, of the Federal Garrison, declaring civil war imminent, and calling upon the troops to maintain themselves faithful and loyal.

PROTEST OF VERA CRUZ.

Whereas, The object which prompted us to give in our adhesion at first to the Plan of Tacubaya—that of preventing the reign of anarchy—has not been attained, inasmuch as a number of the States repudiate this plan, and even a portion of our own people have raised their voices for the reëstablishment of constitutional order.

Whereas, Under the present state of things, the liberal principles of the State of Vera Cruz cannot be maintained.

Whereas, Even if the Constitution of 1857 should meet with resistance, it can, nevertheless, be made, by adaptation to circumstances, to serve as the bond of the union.

Whereas, The dangers which threaten the Republic, according to our last European advices, imperatively demand that the union of the States be preserved, and that all Mexicans make common sacrifices upon the altar of the country, &c. Therefore, be it

Resolved, The State of Vera Cruz does not recognize any other centre of the Federal Union than that designated by the Constitution of the present year.

The manifesto was signed by all the principal officers of the State, of the Federal garrison, and the National Guards, and if we may judge from the papers before us to the general satisfaction of the people.

MANIFESTO OF THE COALITION.

Meanwhile appears the manifesto of General PARRODI, who signs himself "General-in-Chief of the Federal Army;" but who is styled among the opposition papers "General-in-Chief of those States which have resolved to preserve constitutional order." It calls upon all the Governors and Legislatures of the several States to repudiate the revolutionary Government of COMONFORT, and resist to the last the usurpation at the capital, and makes the following levies of troops:

"The States of Zacatecas and Guanajuato each 1,000 infantry, 400 cavalry, 100 artillery, and 4 to 6 pieces of cannon, with munitions of war in proportion—this force to be maintained during the whole period of the campaign.

San Luis Potosi and Michoacan each 800 infantry, 300 cavalry, 50 artillery, and 2 to 3 pieces of cannon.

Aguascalientes and Queretaro each 500 infantry, 200 cavalry and 25 artillery.

The State of Jalisco will furnish 2,000 men in all and 14 pieces of artillery."

At the time this manifesto was issued, the action of the State of Vera Cruz, and others who first recognized the Dictatorship, was not known. How far the opposition have responded to it we have no means of judging. It would seem, however, that its condition is already very formidable, and daily growing more so. A dispatch to Vera Cruz, the morning of the 7th, states that the garrison of Perote had also followed the example of the former city.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Meanwhile affairs at the capital make no very flattering promises for the future. The Vera Cruz *Progreso* of the 7th says:

"According to private letters before us, the state of things at the capital of the Republic is the saddest that could be imagined. After a thousand changes of mind, characteristic of his vascillating nature, it would appear D. IGNACIO COMONFORT has at last determined to take up arms against those States which repudiate the Plan of Tacubaya, seconded as yet only when the Federal arms have proved superior to the people. He has, indeed, actually entered upon the infamous work of levying an army from the rabble of the streets of Mexico, and the people of the surrounding neighborhood, over whom he exercises a special jurisdiction. The unfortunate revolution has alienated from Señor COMONFORT the few true liberals that have hitherto stood by his side, and left him entirely in the hands of the 'conservatives,' who offer him their alliance on condition he will reëstablish the theocracy, and of his Minister D. MANUEL PAYNO, who seeks to replenish the treasury by the sale of the credit of the nation, at the rate of five hundred dollars for ten.

As a natural consequence, Señor COMONFORT could not, if he tried, find honorable men who would be willing to go into his Cabinet. Even his Council of State, that anomalous body composed of the most distinguished satellites of the retrograde faction, has dissolved. There remains then, of the plan of Tacubaya, in the capital, but the element of reaction which entered into its composition, and Señor COMONFORT himself, the obedient instrument of the 'retrogrades,' who only await the favorable moment to get rid of him and declare for their ancient chieftain, the exile of Turbaco, (SANTA ANA.)"

Elsewhere, the *Progreso*, of the same date, says it would not be surprised at any moment to hear of another overturn. The people are always ripe for it, while the leaders who coöperated with COMONFORT in the *coup d'état* are themselves beginning to lose patience with his vascillating course.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Latest news from the South announce the death of the famous General ALVAREZ, the leader of the revolution of Ayutla, and the first choice for President. The report, however, seems not to have been generally credited by many.

New-Year's day was very generally celebrated at the capital. The Diplomatic Corps, with the exception of the British Minister, waited upon the President, and the usual formal speeches were made upon the occasion, the Minister of Guatemala speaking for the former.

The *Extraordinary* estimates the value of American claims against the Mexican Government at twenty millions of dollars.

New outrages by a band of 150 robbers are reported from Cuernavaca.

A disastrous fire took place at Real del Monte on the morning of Christmas Day. It was impossible to overcome the flames until the whole range of stabling and foundry was entirely destroyed. Great difficulty was met with in extricating the mules and horses from their perilous position; nor was this effected before four animals had perished in the fire.

THE NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS.

Meeting of the United States Agricultural Society.

FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.

THE UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE *vs.* IMPHEE—SPEECH OF MR. WRAY—CAUSE AND CURE OF HOG CHOLERA—ADJOURNMENT OF THE SESSION—WIND PLOWING.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 15, 1857.

I have just closed my note-book after reporting one of the most interesting agricultural meetings I ever attended. The range of topics discussed has not been so extended as at some others, but upon the few which have been broached, a great amount of information has been made public. It is thought that the month of January is not a good season for holding this agricultural meeting, for it is, perhaps, the busiest of the session, and complaint is made by members that their political duties at the Capitol preclude their attending the meeting, as they should much like to do.

Before reporting the session of to-day, I must introduce more particularly to your acquaintance the new President of the United States Agricultural Society. General TENCH TILGHMAN is a grandson of WASHINGTON's aide-de-camp of the same name, was educated at West Point, served for a season in the army, and now occupies the paternal estate at Oxford, Maryland. He is, and has been for some years past, actively engaged in carrying through the Maryland and Delaware Railroad, and was recently elected President of the Company. He was, during the past year, Chairman of the Implement Committee of the United States Society, which originated and carried through the celebrated Reaper and Mower Trial. I do not think a better selection could have been made for a person to fill the honorable and onerous post of President of the National Agricultural Society.

This last day of the session has been a most exciting one, for a very able personal explanation was made by Mr. WRAY, of England, touching the course of the United States Patent-office, in attempting to destroy the public estimation of the varieties of his African Imphee, or Sugar-cane. In a quiet, deliberative assembly of farmers, such as this Congress, so bold a line of maintenance of rights, and protest against injustice as was made to-day by the above gentleman, in the very presence of the person whom he claimed had done the injury, fell like a bombshell in the meeting, and from their usual placidity the feelings of the members were aroused into great excitement.

The meeting was called to order at the usual hour by President TILGHMAN, who invited Ex-President WILDER, and such of the Vice-Presidents as were present, to take seats on the platform.

Hon. HENRY WAGER reported that the sum of $250 had been voted to Mr. WILDER to purchase a suitable testimonial of respect for his official services.

Col. BURGWYN, of North Carolina, eulogized the official career of Mr. WILDER, as did also Gov. BROWN and others.

Hon. M. P. WILDER rose to thank the Chair and the several speakers for their kindness. The testimonial would be of the greatest value as an heir loom to transmit to his children, and for their sakes he accepted it.

Col. BURGWYN, of North Carolina, said that the regular business of the day being now in order, he would introduce to the Society Mr. LEONARD WRAY, of London, formerly a resident of Caffraria.

Mr. WRAY proceeded to sketch the circumstances connected with the discovery by him of the varieties of Imphee. He had in 1850 occupied the post of Cashier of the East India Railway Co., but the climate of India proving detrimental to the health of his wife, he had visited the Cape of Good Hope. Subsequently hearing of the salubrious climate and favorable soil of Port Natal, he had moved there and made it his home for three years. Around the huts of the native Kaffirs, and growing wild in the fields of the vicinity, he had noticed a species of plant similar to broom corn, but the stalk of which was filled with an exceedingly sweet pith, so sweet, in fact, that the idea occurred to him that the expressed juice must be exceedingly suitable for the manufacture of sugar. Inquiries which he frequently made, convinced him that the natives cultivated the Imphee solely for the purpose of chewing the stalk and sucking the juice. Efforts had been made by intelligent colonists to make sugar from it, but with no success. No way discouraged, he had sent his Kaffir servants to collect as many different varieties as they could find; and the seeds of all of fifteen kinds he had planted, and from their juice had, after repeated failures, succeeded in making excellent sugar. Elated by his success, he had kept his process of manufacture a profound secret, had quietly collected a large amount of seed, and had visited Europe to introduce his discovery to the notice of the civilized world. Arriving in France in 1854, he had exhibited his plants and sugar at the *Exposition Universelle*, and been awarded for them the silver medal of the Exposition. He had had the assurances of Count GASPARIN that the gold medal would be awarded to him, but that gentleman having been stricken down by apoplexy, the other members of the Commission had awarded to him only the silver medal. To prove that he had not, as some of his detractors in this country had asserted, *bought* the medal, he begged leave to present a copy of the *Siècle* newspaper, which contained a full report of the appearance of his Imphees, and noticed the award to him of the medal.

This testimonial he placed in the hands of the President, who having examined it passed it to members for inspection. It is a very beautiful silver medal, having on one side a most truthful and exquisitely-cut likeness of NAPOLEON III. The reverse is adorned by a richly carved wreath of laurel. Mr. WRAY gave as his opinion that the so-called Chinese Sugar-cane was nothing but a variety of the Imphee, which in the palmy days of the Portuguese nation had been taken from their settlement at Delagoa Bay, on the south-eastern coast of Africa, to China. It was no more unlikely than a well-established transportation of Brahmina cattle from India to Caffraria. The present race of Zulu cattle evidently owed their origin to this importation by the Portuguese. It was very remarkable that the Chinese Sugar-cane should so closely resemble one of his Imphees (which he held up for inspection) that they could scarce be distinguished, the one from the other, unless they were congeners. The Sorgho had appeared in France, being sent by Comte DE MONTIGNY, in the very same year as he was cultivating his Imphees in Africa, and it was an illustration of the sometimes wonderful workings of Providence, that the wanderer taken from the neighborhood of its congeners to the very extreme portion of the earth, had met those congeners in a land foreign to both, arriving almost simultaneously.

The enterprise and inquisitiveness of the French did not slowly excite great interest in his Imphees, and the award of the silver medal and consequent publicity given to his plans, caused this receiving many applications for seed. He had, however, confined his cultivation in France to the estate of Count DE DAVID BEAUREGARD, near Toulon, and to a farm near Bayonne. Although often desirous to visit America, he had not done so until the past Spring, when, having received a direct invitation from Gov. HAMMOND, of South Carolina, he had sailed from England, and arrived in New-York in April last, bringing seeds and the sugar he had made. This sugar he would show to the meeting.

It consists of two samples of very good quality, which Mr. WRAY showed at the American Institute last Spring. The members crowded around the speaker so much, in their anxiety to see the sugar specimens, that his remarks were suspended for a time.

He resumed by stating that in the island of Guadaloupe the Count DE CHAZELLES had grown the Imphee in comparison with the common Sugar-cane, and in corroboration of this he handed to Mr. OLCOTT a copy of the *Journal de Guadaloupe* with request that the article recording the above fact might be translated. It certifies that the Count tried the juice of Imphee and Sugar-cane, both growing on his estate, at the end of the rainy season and found to his surprise that the Sugar-cane juice marked but 7 degrees of Beaumé's Saccharometer, while the Imphee juice was 10½, nearly 11. It had been basely hinted that he had introduced a plant into America which he knew was perfectly worthless, and he appealed to the gentlemen present to know if the facts presented would bear out so vile an insinuation.

Nearly his whole importation of Imphee seed had been planted on the estate of General HAMMOND. Most unfortunately for him it was found just before the ripening that there were amongst the Imphees numerous heads of dhurra corn. At Gov. H.'s request he had, in Spring, sorted out sufficient seed of some of his choice varieties to plant several acres in separate lots, but the great bulk of the cultivation, over one hundred acres, had been planted indiscriminately. Although he did not himself believe harm would result from such planting, yet to avoid the semblance of a desire to impose mixed seed upon the country, the entire crop of *seven thousand bushels* and over of Imphee seed had been sacrificed to feed the cattle and hogs, with the exception of the crop on the few selected acres, and which amounted to only some four hundred and fifty bushels.

The crop having been harvested, stored and cleaned, he came to the North, first stopping at Washington, where he offered to the United States Patent-Office 100 bushels of seed. The chief of the Department seemed at first favorable to its purchase, and thought there would be not the slightest objections to so doing; but immediately afterwards, for most unaccountable and mysterious reasons, the Patent-Office had refused to enter into any negotiations with him on the subject. Not only that, but one of the chief employes had threatened him that he should not accomplish the sale of a single grain of seed, for he would utterly prevent it. This conversation occurred on the 15th of December. He would have them particularly mark the date.

Baffled in his attempts to negotiate with the Patent-Office he had gone to New-York and placed the entire invoice of four hundred bushels in the hand of an experienced person, and it was now doubtless being sold all over the country. He had left New-York for Boston, and was there deeply engaged in other business, when he received news which astonished him greatly. He learnt that an effort had been made to stop the sale of his Imphee seed until it was seen what action should be taken by the National Agricultural Society upon the subject. His interests were so much affected by this malicious course of procedure, and it was so evident to him that a combined effort was planned to either pass the Imphee over without notice at this meeting, or else to defame him and condemn it, that leaving all matters else, he had come here to ask of this Society that he should have the privilege of a fair trial. He had been met in Europe with kindness and awarded honorable distinction. He came to us a stranger in a strange land. He had not here the powerful friends who elsewhere would support him in the critical juncture, but he would ask of the United States Society for their sympathy. He would call their attention to a very remarkable document which he would proceed to read to them, and said perhaps it might explain the animosity of the Patent-Office towards him.

Mr. D. JAY BROWNE protested against the abuse of confidence which the reading of that letter would necessarily make. He presumed that it was a letter written by himself to Mr. MOORE of New-York, and it certainly was not proper that, inasmuch as the Patent-Office was not responsible, but himself alone, his private letter should be thus made public.

Dr. HIGGINS, of Maryland, State Agricultural Chemist, hoped that everything might be brought forward that would tend to throw light upon this remarkable case, and he should move the reading of the letter.

Mr. WRAY said that the letter was not a mere private document, but it used the authority of the United States Patent-Office and this Society to damn his Imphee before the country.

Hon. B. V. FRENCH, of Massachusetts, hoped that the letter might not be read if it were not absolutely indispensable.

Hon. Mr. GILMAN, of Maine, suggested that it should be submitted to the Chair, and if then found of importance to Mr. WRAY it should be read

Colonel BURGOYNE hoped for the credit of the country that no concealment would be permitted. If the truth were unpalatable no matter; it was the truth and should be made known.

Doctor HIGGINS insisted on the adoption of his resolution.

Mr. FOSTER, of Maine, agreed to the reading of the letter, and thought the Patent Office would not suffer by any investigation which might be made into the manner in which its business was conducted.

The resolution being put to vote, it was unanimously adopted, and silence having been restored,

Mr. WRAY said that he believed that those who knew him personally would testify to his having as much delicacy and regard to all the honorable feelings of a gentleman as any one; and when he should read this letter, he felt confident that he would not be charged with having acted in any other than the most proper manner. He then read this letter.

[PRIVATE.]

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, December 15, 1857.

DEAR SIR: As it is a mooted question whether the Chinese Sugar Cane or the Imphee be the most valuable plant to be extended in the United States—whether they will not readily hybridize, and whether the Imphee be not a cross between the Dourah Corn and the Chinese Sugar Cane, or some analogous plant, I have been requested to suggest that you purchase no more of the seed unless you deem it safe, until you see what action the United States Agricultural Society will recommend at their meeting on the 13th of next month. It is believed that there are already many hundred bushels of the Imphee seed in the United States, which will be thrown into the market at such prices as it may bring.

This office has heretofore refused to purchase any of the Imphee seed. Yours, very respectfully,

D. JAY BROWNE.

O. H. MOORE, Esq., successor to C. M. SAXTON & Co., New-York.

Mr. WRAY, resuming, said that this, he thought, was ample reason why he should come more than 500 miles, as he had done, to lay his case before them. He could not refrain from paying the highest tribute to that noble generosity and that patriotic feeling which impelled the recipient of that letter to place it in his hands to make what use he chose of it. It was no private letter, which was entitled to the shield of sacred privacy; it was not a mere individual speaking, but it was a secret Government circular, and the word "private" written upon it was the index of its fear of exposure to the light. That it was a Government paper was evinced by its own language. "*I have been requested to,*" &c. Who requests that the suggestion should be made, if not the Chief of the Department? It was dated "United States Patent Office," was sent in a Government envelope, and sealed with the Government seal; and finally it says, "This office has refused to purchase any of the Imphee seed."

This, Mr. WRAY claimed, was not the only one of the kind which had probably been issued, for it was written in fulfillment of the threat made by the writer on the occasion of his, Mr. WRAY's, former visit to this place. When he had received it from his friend, he had been amazed beyond description; he had thought that the threat had been made merely on the impulse of a moment; but he saw that it was no less than a cool, deliberate scheme to have revenge at the expense of his, Mr. W.'s, interests. Fortunately, in this instance, at least, the unworthy design was frustrated, for the gentleman receiving it, struck with the evident malice it bore upon its face, felt himself called upon to expose the intended injustice.

If the gentleman had been anxious to do justice to his Imphee, and had been influenced by no feelings of malice, why had he suppressed even the mention of the plant in the report upon the Sorgho which he had handed in yesterday on the part of the Committee of which he was chairman. He, Mr. WRAY, had seen a most excellent and valuable report upon the comparative merits of the Sorgho and Imphee which had been made by one of the most illustrious of American chemists, a man whom the Sovereigns of Europe delighted to honor—Dr. CHARLES T. JACKSON he meant, —and in his report it was distinctly stated that the juice of the Imphee contained large proportions of crystalizable sugar. Now if justice had been intended to have been meted out to him, why in this very protracted report upon the Chinese Sugar-cane, read here yesterday, was there not the most distant allusion made to Imphee. No one to read that would suppose that such a plant were in existence, when the fact was that Mr. BROWNE himself had planted it in various places, and had received the testimony of Governor HAMMOND through the public prints to its equality with Sorgho. The silence was to him inexplicable, except upon one hypothesis.

This connection with the public discussion of the merits of his Imphees which had been forced upon the National Agricultural Society having been exposed, Mr. WRAY refrained from making further remarks of a personal nature, and proceeded to set forth in detail the several uses to which, like the Sorgho, it could be put.

There was one branch of industry the interests of which would be largely affected by the introduction of the Imphees and the Sorgho. The enormous quantities of grain annually consumed in this country and all the countries of the world; a consumption which at times causes the awakening of the grossest apprehensions for the effects it has upon the necessary supply of breadstuffs, calls loudly for the support of every well-wisher to his race to be accorded to plants which may be used as substitutes for the grain now distilled. The manufacture of alcohol would be the most lucrative and important branch of the Sorgho and Imphee culture. Mr. WRAY had only the day before been advised, by a correspondent writing from France, that at the distillery with which he was connected the Sorgho had been extensively cultivated for distillery purposes, and they had found after working up their crop that the plant yields no less than 30 gallons alcohol, "strong proof," to the ton of stalks—that the crop was from 10 to 20 tons per acre, and that the cost of cultivation was something less than $2 50 per ton of stalks. This certainly showed that it was not a perfectly *worthless* plant, the Sorgho and the Imphee being of the same species exactly. On Governor HAMMOND's plantation an experiment had been made which would show the value of the Imphee as compared with Sorgho, if we consider the amount of sweet juice yielded respectively by them. Governor H.'s son, his overseer, and Mr. WRAY had cut ten stalks each of Sorgho and Imphee, had expressed the juice of each lot, and on a careful measurement it was found that the Sorgho gave but eleven pints, but the Imphee two gallons and about an ounce. Any one familiar with the percentage calculations would see that between 11 pints and 16 pints there was a vast difference, and as this same kind of juice had marked 10½ beaumé at a subsequent trial, as would be testified to by a gentleman present, the members could judge whether or no alcohol making was not profitable. In conclusion, he would complete the testimony which he should lay before them by reading the following letter from Governor HAMMOND:

REDCLIFFE, Nov. 26, 1857.

DEAR SIR: I received to-day, the *Southern Cultivator* for December. It contains two letters from Mons. VILMORIN, denouncing your Imphees in a manner that appears to me *malicious*, and as I know his statements are false as regards the Imphee grown in this latitude, I deem it due to truth and to you, to give my testimony against them. Your Imphee came here too late to allow a perfectly satisfactory comparison to be instituted between that and Sorgho. But I do not remember that in any attempt we made to compare them, the results were in favor of the Sorgho. Certainly, most of the varieties of Imphee have a larger stalk and produce more juice; none, I believe, are smaller. As to "red rot," which so seriously affected the Sorgho, I do not think it appeared at all in more than one kind of Imphee, and that had ripened long before we reached it in our operations. I am sure the Imphee is not *more* subject to the "red rot" than the Sorgho, and was not *so much* affected by it this year here. As to the per centage of saccharine matter in the juice, I saw the saccharometer mark 18 once, and frequently 14 to 16 per cent. I believe the Sorgho never reached 17 per cent.

From my experience of this year I should be unwilling to say that the Imphee is decidedly superior to the Sorgho. But I am equally unprepared to say that any single variety of Imphee is inferior to the Sorgho. I shall try all of them again and again before I determine which is the very best.

As you say Mr. VILMORIN obtained no pure Imphee seed from you, I am inclined to think that he has not made his experiments with *pure* seed. Certainly the seed he sent to this country last Spring for Imphee at $10 per *pound*, was thoroughly mixed with Dourah corn, and one parcel that he sent as Vim-bis-chu-a pa, was *all* Dourah, as I am informed.

I have not, as you well know, any interest in the sale of Imphee seed, or anything made from Imphee, and you are well aware of my aversion to having my name in the papers, but you can show this letter to any one you please, and, if absolutely necessary, publish it. I shall probably put the substance of it in the next *Cultivator*. Yours, very truly,

L. WRAY, Esq. J. H. HAMMOND.

After reading this letter, Mr. WRAY resumed his seat, amidst the applause of the whole audience. He had deported himself throughout with such well-bred decorum, and had so perfectly avoided the appearance of a desire to indulge in mere wrangling and quarrel, that he made many friends.

Mr. D. JAY BROWNE made some remarks in reply, but in such an indistinct tone of voice that it was difficult to report them correctly. He said that in the matter he had acted as a public officer whose duty it was to protect the public interest. He had reason to believe the Imphee was worthless, and Mr. WRAY's seed mixed, and he had written this letter as a private individual. The Society could judge if a breach of confidence had not been committed. He would not make any extended reply, but merely call attention to a letter on the "Botany of the Imphee," written by Dr. ASA GRAY to Professor HENRY, of the Smithsonian Institute. This letter warranted him in believing that the plants would mix. (Mr. WRAY had already adverted to this in his remarks, as corroborating his theory of the African origin of the Sorgho and its identity with the Imphee.) Professor GRAY's opinion, as expressed in this letter, was that the two plants, as also Broom-corn and Dourah, were but varieties of one species, Andropogon. After the reading of this letter Mr. BROWNE introduced Dr. CHAS. T. JACKSON, of Boston, Mass.

Dr. JACKSON is well known to our readers already, from his connection with the discovery of the anæsthetic properties of ether, for which he recently received the decoration of the Red Eagle of Prussia, this making the sixth honor bestowed upon him by European sovereigns.

Doctor JACKSON said that it was an exceedingly unpleasant thing for him to be called to take part in a personal misunderstanding between his two friends. He had been employed by the United States Patent Office to make investigations into the nature of the sugar contained in the juice of the Sorgho and the Imphee, and the result of his labors had been given in a report to that Office. The brief, or synopsis of this, he had shown to his friend Mr. WRAY, when at his house in Boston quite recently, but had refused to allow him to copy it, because the matter belonged to the Office alone. He had very attentively studied the Chinese Sugar-cane, but had not had so much experience with the African Imphee. Specimens of the latter had been sent to him by Mr. BROWNE, and he had extracted from the stalks, by simple crushing and boiling, a large per centage of crystalized sugar. The same success had attended his experiments with the Sorgho, when two years ago he made sugar from stalks grown at the United States Arsenal in Massachusetts. The existence of the sugar he proved, although not without opposing assertions by other chemists. He had carefully computed the profits of Sorgho culture—300 gallons per acre was an average yield of syrup. The juice of Sorgho and Imphee give 9 per cent. of cane sugar, and 15 per cent. of saccharine matter in all, 6 per cent. being *glucose*. It gave 12 per cent. of alcohol, or proof spirits. The aroma of the alcohol made it peculiarly suitable for making brandies, and the mere addition of burnt sugar would give it all that rich color which brandy had. The production of a great quantity of seed would interfere with its secretion of sugar.

Mr. OLCOTT, of New-York, asked if this were so, why, then, was it not well to follow the plan recommended by some, viz., to remove the panicles as they first made their appearance.

Dr. JACKSON replied that the time at which this operation was performed would materially affect the propriety of the practice.

Mr. OLCOTT said that on Mr. PETERS' place he had seen plants thus treated which presented the appearance of a sort of vegetable hat-stand. From each bud all along the stalk had sprung out small stalks, of about 18 inches in length, each one of which endeavored to produce its seed head. This he claimed was peculiarly disadvantageous to the secretion of sugar.

Dr. JACKSON said that it was very bad to remove the seed heads in the earlier stages of growth, because of its superabundant energy at that time.

Mr. WRAY said although their custom of pulling tufts was common amongst the Kaffirs, he much disapproved of it. The Kaffir custom of planting only immature seed for the sugar crop, he thought an excellent one, for the unripe seed having a feebler energy has a tendency to keep the plant in a more sugar-bearing and a less seed-bearing condition.

The debate was protracted to a much greater length than my space will permit me to report upon, and interesting facts were contributed by Mr. WRAY, Prof. JACKSON, Mr. CLEMSEN, of D. C., (son-in-law to JOHN C CALHOUN,) and others.

Mr. OLCOTT called the attention of the members to the peculiarity of Mr. WRAY's position before the Society. We were, it appears, to take some definite action in the premises. Of course the whole matter of the Imphee had been kept in such manner that the members could not say they had personally experimented, had learnt its merits, and were enabled to surely testify definitely upon them; but the mass of evidence presented certainly gave us reason to infer that it was known and appreciated in Europe, that it had been made the subject of special study by some of our fellow Societies in Europe, and he would accordingly offer a resolution that would, he thought, do justice to Mr. WRAY, and still not involve the Society in any unreasonable indorsement of his plants. The resolution was read by Mr. OLCOTT, and seconded by Hon. B. V. FRENCH, of Massachusetts; but

Mr. BYINGTON objected to some of its provisions. He thought it divisible into clauses and such division he should move. This being acceded to by the members and the first clause put to vote, was adopted.

The second clause appeared to Mr. B. to dictate to the Patent Office in such a manner as we had no right to do. It certainly would be worth while for the Office to make experiments, but we should not venture to dictate.

Mr. OLCOTT said there was no dictation conveyed in the terms of the resolution; it merely said that this Society considered the Imphee a fair subject for trial in this country by that Office, and that was merely what the Patent Office itself had referred to us in the secret circular of its chief officer.

Colonel BURGOYN thought the matter of great importance, and it was very proper that the Office should be requested to try to get at the rights of it.

Mr. BYINGTON would support it if an amendment were permitted. This he read.

Dr. HIGGINS supported Mr. OLCOTT's resolution—said it was perfectly proper, because it was the business of the Agricultural Department of the Patent Office to try experiments with the Imphee, if it spent money to try them with the Sorgho.

Mr. BURGOYN offered an additional amendment, and this and the previous one having been accepted by Mr. OLCOTT, the amended resolution was put to vote, and unanimously adopted. It stands thus:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Society the facts presented and the testimony adduced by Mr. LEONARD WRAY, show that the Imphee has attracted the attention of some of the most illustrious agriculturists of Europe and this country.

That the Commissioner of Patents be requested to test, through his correspondence or otherwise, at the earliest practicable period, the capacities of the Imphee and the Sorgho.

And, that the members of this Society will use their individual exertions to test their comparative capabilities, and report the results to the Patent Office Department."

Mr. PRATT, of New-York, called for the report of the Committee on the Hog Cholera. Dr. HIGGINS, of Maryland, Chairman of this Committee, reported that he had had a very large experience in the treatment of this most malignant disease. He had practiced on one lot from which 400 or 500 were dying daily. He had made *post mortem* examinations on several hundred, and in all cases he found the disease to be a pneumonia and *not* a disease of the bowels. The lungs were always acutely inflamed. The first symptoms are a laziness, husky cough, and a slight purging; this was followed by a yellowish-colored, offensive urine, which always indicated the approach of death. It was necessary to have a practical acquaintance with the PHYSIOGNOMY, so to speak, of the disease, to select the diseased victim in season to accomplish a cure. He had used gas-tar and plaster as preventives, and for a curative had given ten grains of a bruised mixture of carbonate of soda, and carbonate of barilla in equal proportions. The dose is administered three times a day. It had been with him invariably successful. His theory was that the excess of fibrine in the blood was caused by the presence of an acid, in excess. This must be neutralized by use of an alkaline carbonate. The carb soda and carb barilla, separately administered, were but partially efficacious, but together, accomplished the greatest good. He had received testimonials from all portions of the United States certifying to him of his success.

The report was accepted and the thanks of the Society returned to Dr. HIGGINS for his researches.

The usual vote of thanks was voted to the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution for the use of the "Apparatus Room" for holding the meeting.

Thanks were also voted to the officers of the Society and the reporters of the Press.

Several curious machines were presented for the inspection of the Convention. Amongst others a "wind chariot," intended to anticipate the application of steam to plowing, by furnishing a motive power at a small cost, and without the delay which it now seems we must experience before we can plow with steam horses. This "wind chariot," which name, by the way, seems to me as inapplicable as if the inventor (Mr. D. A. SMITH, of Washington,) had called it a flying machine, consists of a platform on wheels, on which a wind-mill is erected. The revolution of the two discs or circular fans causes a revolution of a perpendicular shaft, and this in turn, by means of cogs, that of a horizontal shaft. The wheels of the car are turned by the vertical shaft, and the machine caused to progress and drag the plows attached to its rear. The side shaft turns a circular harrow and a pair of rollers. It comes a good deal nearer the English description of MCCORMICK's reaper, than that did, for this really seems to be a cross between a railroad car and a water-wheel.

"Hope told a flattering tale," &c.

So much for wind plowing.

President TILGHMAN aluded to the approach of the hour for adjournment, and made a few very appropriate valedictory remarks, encouraging the members to work faithfully for the advance of Agriculture, and to keep at heart the interests of the United States Agricultural Society. After which the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

[The second day's proceedings will be found on the Second Page.]

A Parallel to the Robertson Case.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The trial of Cashier ROBERTSON, on an indictment for an attempt to suborn a physician to poison his wife, as it progresses, develops features similar to those belonging to a trial which occurred in this city some forty years ago.

A constable named RUSSELL prosecuted the late Dr. C. C. YATES, then an eminent practitioner here, for criminal conversation with his wife, who had been the Doctor's patient. Dr. YATES defended the suit, and introduced witnesses to prove that it was a conspiracy, on the part of RUSSELL, to extort money.

The trial lasted several days and excited general interest. Eminent counsel were employed; ELISHA WILLIAMS being for the plaintiff and JOHN V. HENRY (we believe) for the defendant.

As in the case at Rochester, concealed witnesses were relied upon to prove interviews between RUSSELL and YATES, in which the former threatened a prosecution if a large sum of money was not paid him, and subsequently, after the suit had been commenced, offered to settle it for money. The conversations thus overheard were full and distinct in facts and details that constituted a perfect defence.

One witness, "NED HUNTER," (who is, we believe, still living,) underwent Mr. WILLIAMS' searching cross-examination for forty-eight hours, without the slightest impatience or embarrassment. HUNTER, if we remember right, was concealed behind a screen in some house.

BILLY WINNE, of redolent Penny-Post-and-Pye-Murder memory, was another witness of Dr. YATES. The scene was in a barn in Greenbush, at night, BILLY in the hay-mow listening to the conversation between RUSSELL and YATES. To that conversation there was another witness whose name we cannot remember.

But though the Doctor's proofs were strong and clear and full, and sufficient, *per se*, to establish his defence, the current of opinion ran in the other direction. And though the imperturbable "NED HUNTER" stood unimpeached, and everybody knew that "BILLY WINNE" meant to tell the truth, people believed RUSSELL, in these interviews, was represented by some good-natured friend of the Doctor, who undertook to be "a good enough" RUSSELL for that occasion. The Jury, or Referees, (we are not sure which,) evidently shared in this opinion, for they mulcted the Doctor in the sum of $3,000.

Suicides.

The little town of Dracut, Mass., is supping on horrors. A few days ago there was a horrible case of parricide there. On Thursday last, a young man of 26, JONATHAN HALLOWELL, cut his throat at his father's house. The cause is supposed to have been depression of spirits, caused by ill health. HALLOWELL had a wife in Rhode Island.

In New-Haven, on Saturday, Miss LUCY A. DAVIS, eldest daughter of ALBERT G. DAVIS, in a fit of derangement swallowed a large quantity of muriatic acid, from the effects of which she died.

Mr. JACOB HERZOG, who hung himself at Lancaster, Pa., on the 15th, was a German, had resided a number of years in Lancaster, and was a man of property. He leaves a wife and three children.

Florimel—A NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.—This exquisite bouquet is so highly concentrated that a single drop will leave its peculiar and delightful fragrance upon the handkerchief for many hours.
It will not soil or stain the finest cambric or muslin.
Prepared only by JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston.
For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

Removal.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, at No. 2½ Maiden-lane, removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, and every variety of Bandages of most approved patterns, skillfully applied. Private rooms for ladies. A female in attendance.

Cantrell, No. 813 Broadway, would announce to his customers on the east side of the City, that his stock has been removed from No. 336 Bowery, to his new premises, where he will be happy to see his old customers. S. CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway, Between 11th and 12th sts.

MARRIED.

BALIS—KIMMEL.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 9, in the 1st Baptist Church, by Rev. A. Kingman Nott, Mr. MARTIN BALIS to Miss LIZZIE KIMMEL, all of this City.

BULL—MACLAY.—On Sunday, Dec. 13, by Rev. A. Maclay, D. D., THOMAS W. BULL to ELIZA L. MACLAY, daughter of R. H. Maclay, M. D.

MCLEAN—CHESTER.—At Ellington, Conn., on Wednesday, Dec. 30, by Rev. Horace Bushnell, of Hartford, EDWARD MCLEAN, of San Francisco, Cal., to SARAH E., daughter of Socrates Chester, of Ellington.

DIED.

RAPER.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 17, MARY SHIELD, wife of Bogart W. Raper, in the 41st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock, on Tuesday afternoon, from her late residence, No. 23 Hester-st.

BARNE.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Jan. 17, JEREMIAH BARNE, formerly of Hudson, Columbia Co., in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 19, at 4 o'clock, from his residence, No. 79 St. Mark's-place.

SCHIEFFELIN.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Jan. 16, SARAH L., wife of H. M. Schieffelin, in the 43d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 11 Madison-square, north side, without further invitation, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 19, at 9½ o'clock A. M.

BELCHER.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 14, of consumption, EMMA SNYDER, wife of John S. Belcher, of New-York, and daughter of Peter Snyder, of Claverack.

Her remains were interred at Claverack, Columbia Co., N. Y., on Saturday, Jan. 16.

KOPMAN.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 17, Mrs. MARGARET KOPMAN, widow of the late Joseph Kopman, of New-Orleans, aged 65 years.

Funeral services at the Church of All Souls, on Tuesday, Jan. 19, at 10 o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends are invited to be present without further notice.

New-Orleans papers please copy.

FORBES.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 18, COLIN T. G. FORBES, aged 82 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son, William Forbes, No. 277 Spring st., on Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 20, at 3½ o'clock, without further notice. The remains will be taken the next morning, by the early train, to St. Andrews, Orange County.

ISLES.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 17, ALEXANDER ISLES, aged 45 years.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 18 Hubert-st., on (this) Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

MOORE.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 18, JEANNIE, infant daughter of Elias and Louisa Moore.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Jan. 19, at 2 o'clock P. M. from No. 148 West 21st-st. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

REILLY.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 18, BRYAN REILLY, in the 28th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from St. Vincent Hospital, between 6th and 7th avs., at 1½ o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, Jan. 20. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Albany papers please copy.

LAW.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 17, ALICE BENNETT, daughter of Charles B. and Mary Jane Law, aged 4 months and 7 days.

TAGGART.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 18, BERNARD TAGGART, aged 37 years and 24 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, and those of his brother Michael are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Jan. 20, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 107 Willow-st., Brooklyn, without further invitation.

RE VERE.—At Tarrytown, on Saturday, Jan. 16, JANE ANN FARRINGTON, wife of John Re Vere, Jr., aged 26 years. The funeral services will be held on Monday, at 2 o'clock, at the Methodist Church.

HOWE.—At Goshen, Orange County, on Monday, Jan. 18, BEZALIEL HOWE, in the 42d year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral at St. Stephen's Church, (corner of Chrystie and Broome sts.,) at 1 o'clock, on Tuesday, Jan. 19.

DYKES.—At Newark, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 16, MARY, relic of the late Basil Dykes, formerly of New-York, aged 52 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from St. Barnabas Church, Roseville, Newark, N. J., on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Morris and Essex trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York, at 11½ o'clock for Newark, thence by Bloomfield cars to Roseville.

6 MAIDEN-LANE.
FOWLING-GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, and SPORTING ARTICLES.
TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,
RODGERS', WOSTENHOLM'S, CROOKES', AND NEEDHAM'S.
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN JEWELRY, PLATED WARE AND FANCY GOODS.
LONDON AND PARIS PERFUMERY,
LOW'S BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, LUBIN'S EXTRACTS, &C.
TERMS:
SIX MONTHS' CREDIT:
NOTES PAYABLE AT BANK.
COLT'S REVOLVING PISTOLS, FOR CASH ONLY.
We call the attention of DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE UNION to our LARGE AND EXTENSIVE STOCK, pledging ourselves to a scale of prices that shall command the attention of FIRST-CLASS BUYERS.
FRANCIS TOMES & SONS, No. 6 Maiden-lane, New-York.

10,000 IN USE.
GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES,
NO. 495 BROADWAY.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.
Fifteen years in use, and have *never failed* to preserve their contents from the ravages of fire.
These Safes, secured by our LA BELLE LOCK, which is proof against powder and burglars.
For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st., New-York.

SALT-RHEUM OF 20 YEARS CURED BY DR. SMITH'S MAGNETIC SALVE.
D. YONG, No. 71½ Division-st. For sale at Dr. S. B. SMITH'S, No. 77 Canal-st., near Church; at Druggists', and at MILLET'S Music-store, Broadway, near Pearl-st.

HOLIDAYS. 33 AND 35. HOLIDAYS.
CLOTHING, Corner of John and Nassau.
Clothing of all kinds 10 per cent. less than cost. Overcoats, Raglans, &c.

CRYSTAL PALACE IS OPEN.
MACHINERY IN OPERATION DAILY, From 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

HOLIDAYS. 33 AND 35. HOLIDAYS.
CLOTHING, Corner of John and Nassau.
Clothing of all kinds 10 per cent. less than cost. Overcoats, Raglans, &c.

1858.
SPECIAL NOTICE TO CASH BUYERS.
RETAIL DRY GOODS DEALERS Are invited, before purchasing elsewhere, to call and examine the extensive assortment offered by RUSHMORE, CONE & CO., Nos. 12 and 14 Warren-st.
As they have recently made large additions to their stock from the auction rooms, and are prepared to offer great inducements to cash buyers.
We call your particular attention to the following goods:
1,500 pieces of Plain Cassimeres, from 50c. to 75c. worth $1.
1,200 pieces of Fancy Cassimeres, from 55c. to 85c. worth $1 25.
50 cases Madder Prints, at 6 cents.
25 cases Mohair De Beiges, at 6¼ cents.
Also, a very large line of new styles of prints, such as "Merrimac," "Cocheco," "Pacific," "Sprague," "Dunnell," &c., &c.
Also, all the well-known brands of Sheetings, Shirtings, Stripes, Denims, Ticking, &c., &c.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS.
Patented Feb. 19, 1856.
Oct. 28, 1856.
Dec. 8, 1857.
Jan. 12, 1858.
These tables are now offered to the scientific billiard player as combining speed with truth never before obtained in any billiard table. Salesrooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway; Manufactory No. 53 Ann-st., New-York.

CHOICE AND VALUABLE LIBRARY—Now on view at BANGS BROTHER & CO'S. Trade Sale Rooms, No. 13 Park-row, comprising a great variety of rare works, scarce and fine editions of choice Books in History, Belles-Lettres, old English Literature, Poetry, the Drama, &c., American History and Literature, including the works of Bayle, Sir Philip Sidney, Spenser, Ben Johnson, Barbour, Blind Harry the Minstrel, Machiavel, Helvetius, Rabelais, Suckling, Congreve, Waller, Shaftesbury, Anthony à Wood, Peter Pinder, Bolingbroke, Milton, Pope, Malebranche, Plutarch, &c., curious autographs, &c. Sale to commence on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20, at 4 o'clock P. M. Catalogues may be had on application.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST ALMANAC FOR 1858 IS THE NEW-YORK ALMANAC AND YEARLY RECORD.—Price 25 cents. Bound in Cloth, and containing as much matter as an ordinary $1 25 volume.
Agents wanted to canvass the City and vicinity, to whom a liberal discount will be made. Published by MASON BROTHERS, Nos. 108 and 110 Duane-st., New-York.

REV. W. H. MILBURN WILL DELIVER A Lecture at the Brooklyn Athenæum, corner Clinton and Atlantic-sts., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Knight, the Priest, the Voyageur, and the Plowman, on the banks of the Mississippi.* Admission 25 cents.

NEWSPAPERS.—BACK NUMBERS OF THE *Times* during the years 1854-'55-'56 and '57. Also, numbers containing the President's Message, and speech of Hon. S. A. Douglas. Inquire at subscription desk, this office.

SABLE MANTILLAS.—SEVERAL LARGE AND choice ones, at less than half price, $120 and $150, for sale by GEORGE A. HEARN, No. 325 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.
GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS AT RETAIL.
The Assignees at Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st., not having a satisfactory purchaser for the balance of the rich and valuable stock at the above place, are now offering the entire balance of Winter goods at 60 cents, and all others at 45 cents from the original cost prices, to close the whole by the 1st of February next, and invite particular attention to the
RICH PLAIN AND FIGURED SILKS,
MERINOES, PLAIDS AND PARAMATTAS,
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES,
PURE AND SUBSTANTIAL LINEN GOODS
IN TABLE-CLOTHS, NAPKINS TOWELINGS,
SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS AND PILLOW CASES,
EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., &c.
Remember, the entire lot must be sold to close the consignment. CHAS. G. HOOK, one of the Assignees.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will offer, On MONDAY, Jan. 18,
50 pieces super 10-4 BARNSLEY LINEN SHEETING, at 65c. per yard.
100 pieces do. do., from 70c. to $1 25 per yard.
ALSO,
100 pieces RICHARDSON'S SHIRTING LINENS, from 35c. to 50c. per yard.
ALSO,
A large assortment of BARNSLEY TABLE DAMASK and NAPKINS, TOWELING, COTTON SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, QUILTS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, &c., all of which will be sold MUCH BELOW THEIR REAL VALUE.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

PRICES COMMENSURATE WITH THE TIMES.
LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERY MUSLINS, AND BLANKETS.
DEBOST BROTHERS, No 380 Bowery, store formerly occupied by C. G. Hook.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO FAMILIES WANTING MOURNING GOODS.
W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, will continue to sell until March 1 at the SAME LOW PRICES as during the recent panic.
He will also offer at wholesale and retail until the same date, 10 cases very fine FRENCH LAWNS for 12½ cents per yard, worth 16¾, importers' prices.
N. B.—French KID GLOVES, 50 cents; first quality, 62½ cents per pair. Ladies, please observe W. JACKSON'S Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway, Between Spring and Prince sts.

EXPIRATION OF LEASE ON FEB. 1.
DEBOST BROTHERS, NO. 380 BOWERY, OPPOSITE 5TH-STREET.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT.
RICH BLACK SILKS, QUALITY AND PRICE SURPASSING ANYTHING OF THE KIND BEFORE OFFERED.
DEBOST BROTHERS, NO. 380 BOWERY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE person, to do chamberwork and fine washing; can do up fine muslins beautifully and flute; is a very neat seamstress; has long and satisfactory City reference from the first families in New-York. Can be seen at No. 126 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., first floor, for a few days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, EMployment by the day or week as seamstress or assistant dressmaker; is competent to take hold and do all kinds of family sewing in the neatest manner; will take work home if required. Can be highly recommended by her employers. Can be seen at No. 249 1st-av., between 15th and 16th sts., second floor.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress; can assist in fine washing and ironing; will have no objection to general housework in a small family; has the best City reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 96 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE, well-recommended young woman, to do housework in a small family, or chamberwork and sewing, a good home more an object than wages. Would not object to the country. Apply at No. 128 Atlantic-st., corner of Henry-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; one who thoroughly understands her business in every respect, and will be found willing and obliging; has no objection to the country. To be heard of for two days. Call or address to No. 174 East 12th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED Scotch woman, to do general housework or plain cooking; willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 249 25th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., back basement. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as seamstress and chambermaid; has worked at dressmaking some time; is willing to assist in anything required; has good reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 331 6th-av., near 21st st.

WANTED.—A NICE AND WILLING GERMAN Protestant young woman desires a situation. Is a good baker, and an excellent washer and ironer. Would go to the country. Has the best of reference. Call at No 276 Bowery.

WANTED.—A FAMILY ABOUT GIVING UP housekeeping, would like to obtain situations for three very good girls, viz., good plain cooks, washer and ironer, chambermaid, seamstress, and waiter. Address box 1732 Post-Office, with name and address.

WANTED.—A SEAMSTRESS, COMPETENT TO cut out and fit ladies' and childrens' dresses, and all family sewing, wishes a situation; is willing to assist with children; has the best City reference from her last place. Address J. J., this office, for two days.

WANTED—WET NURSE.—A HEALTHY YOUNG married woman, whose babe is five months old, wants a place as wet nurse. She has the best of City reference. To be seen till suited, at No. 162 McDougal-st., near 4th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework, washing and ironing in a small private family; has good City reference. Apply at No. 229 in 2d-st., between Avenues B and C, above butcher's shop.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress—one who thoroughly understands her business in every respect, and will be found willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Address No. 174 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook and laundress; has good reference from her last employer, where she has lived the last four years. Can be seen for two days at No. 103 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED.—PROTESTANT FRENCH GIRLS, TWO sisters, lately arrived from France, want situations; the one could do chamberwork and sewing, and the other, 14 years old, mind the children, or do light housework. Apply at No. 231 Smith-st., up stairs, South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, as chambermaid and nurse; would be pleased to make herself generally useful. Has good recommendations from her present employer, where she can be seen, at No. 61 East 29th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as laundress or chambermaid, and to do fine washing; does up muslins in the neatest style. Best City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-rate cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 228 East 18th-st.; has the best of City reference; can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as nurse and chambermaid, and to assist with the washing and ironing. Call, for two days, at No. 11 5th-st., east of Bowery. Good City reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK, BY a respectable woman, who knows her business thoroughly; has lived in most respectable English, French and American families, to whom she refers. To be seen till suited, at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, who has been engaged as traveler in the iron and hardware business; wishes for a similar situation, or as assistant book-keeper, and make himself generally useful. Address, *Times* office, X. L.

WANTED.—A SMART, WILLING AND HARD-working girl is in want of a situation as general servant; is a good plain cook; excellent washer and ironer, makes and bakes good bread and biscuit. Apply No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, or to do general housework, by an honest, active and efficient girl. She has good City references. Will go at moderate wages, and to the country if necessary. Apply at the office 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; is a first-rate baker; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 244 East 9th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE PROTESTant young women; one as cook, washer and ironer; one as chambermaid and waiter, or laundress; one as nurse and seamstress; also, by three very nice colored young women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GERman girl, as chambermaid, or to take care of children, in a private family. Apply at No. 84 Elizabeth-st., Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman or waiter; he understand his business in either capacity. Address L. B., Park & Tilford, corner of 9th-st. and 6th-av., or No. 4 Horatio-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF EXPERIence, a situation, in a gentleman's family, as butler, or house servant. The best City reference. Address J. O. H., No. 874 Broadway, corner 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE person as cook; has no objection to assist in washing; the best City references given. Call at No. 92 West 17th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse. Can be seen at her present situation for three days. Apply at No. 55 West 19th-st. Best of City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as first-class waiter; will do chamberwork or take care of children. Unexceptionable references from her last place. Call or address No. 102 West 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS AN EXPERIENCED nurse and seamstress, by a very competent girl, who can tend an infant from its birth; would travel with a lady. Call at No. 141 Amity-st., corner 6th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as laundress, who is every way competent to fill the above situation. Call at, or address No. 174 East 12th-st., third floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family; has four years' City reference from his last place. Apply at No. 62 University-place, near 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE healthy woman wants a child to nurse at her residence; can give excellent reference. Apply at No. 623 Washington-st., up stairs, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman, as cook; is a good baker, and thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen for three days. Call at No. 127 West 24th-st.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH lady, to do general housework, and plain cook in a private family. Apply at No. 243 in West 25th-st., in back basement, for three days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or nurse and plain sewing. Call at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the fancy store, a few doors from 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English woman as a waiter or chambermaid, or to attend an invalid lady or gentleman. Inquire at No. 126 Hudson-st., Jersey-City.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as cook; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing, or the washing of a small family. Can be seen until engaged. Apply at 43 Hammond-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERIcan girl, as chambermaid and to do general housework in a small private family. Has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 24 Ludlow-st., room 12, for two days.

WANTED.—A SCOTCHMAN, WITH GOOD CITY recommendations, is anxious for employment as bookkeeper, on a moderate salary. Address INTEGRITY, *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse, or to do the chamberwork and sewing of a small family. Apply at No. 112 West [illegible]-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT YOUNG girl, as chambermaid or waitress; has excellent reference. Apply at her present employer's, No. 41 West 23d-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and laundress, or as chambermaid and waiter in a private family. Call, for 2 days, at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as waiter in a private family. Can produce good City reference. Call at No. 811 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN A LAWYER'S OFfice, by a man who writes a good hand, and has been in one before. Address T. S., *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO general housework; is a good washer and ironer. Inquire at No. 164 Franklin-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN AS waiter in a private family. Can produce the best of City references. Call at No. 811 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTAble young women; the one is a first-rate cook and an excellent washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing, or take care of children; or would do general housework in a small private family; is willing to go a short distance in the country; the best of City references given from their last places; can be seen for two days at No. 290 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED, highly recommended Protestant servant; is a person who perfectly understands her business as thorough cook and laundress; takes pride in keeping her kitchen neat. Any lady in want of a prudent, trustworthy and first-class servant, who will study her employer's interest, can apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good cook in a private family; she is a good pastry cook, and also a good baker of bread and biscuit; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing, if required. Can produce satisfactory reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 244 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., back basement, room No. 4.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION BY a Protestant woman fully competent to take the charge in any gentlemen's family; would be a very suitable person to take charge in a widower's family, or a party of gentlemen wishing the comforts of a home, residence no objection, where a good home would be found. Can be seen at No. 107 Madison-av. Reference from her employer.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT young man, a situation as coachman, groom or waiter; would wish to make himself useful in any capacity; understands farming business; is a good plain gardener; will be found diligent and careful; is able and willing to work for moderate wages; has the best of reference. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE, well-recommended young woman, to do housework or chamberwork and waiting; a good home more an object than wages; would not object to the country. Also by a girl 15 years of age, to assist in housework; refers to her present employer. Apply at No. 128 Atlantic-st., corner of Henry, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN INDUSTRIous, faithful girl, either for general housework, chamberwork, waiting, or children's nurse; is an experienced girl of good moral character, perfectly neat, always obliging, and respectful, and considered by her former employer an invaluable servant. Wages moderate in a quiet, respectable family. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as plain cook and laundress; has no objection to do the work of a small family of three or four persons; has good reference from her last employer, where she has lived for four years. Can be seen until engaged at No. 103 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A SITuation as cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing if required; is a first-rate baker; has the very best of City reference; can be seen for two days, at No. 209 West 26th-st., third floor, front room, between the 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman to cook, wash and iron, and perfectly understands her business; or would be willing to do the general housework of a private family; would be willing to take a situation in city or country. Can be seen by applying at the grocery, corner of Tillary and Lawrence sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress, in a respectable family; understands dressmaking and plain sewing; also, would wait on a lady and do hairdressing; the best of City reference can be given from her last place; can be seen or addressed for two days. Call at No. 139 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE person, to do chamberwork and fine washing; can do up fine muslins beautifully and flute; is a very neat seamstress; has long and satisfactory City reference from the first families in New-York. Can be seen at No. 69 17th-st., corner of 6th-av., third floor, for a few days.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED YOUNG girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linen in style; understands meats and poultry, baking and pastry, and soups of every style; wages $7 to $8. Also her niece, good chambermaid and seamstress; wages $7. Call or address No. 216 East 23d st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, A situation in a private family as ladies' maid and seamstress. Can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing. Can give good references. Apply at No. 168 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK, and to wash and iron, by a very competent woman, with good City reference; understands meats, poultry, and game, soups, pastry and bread; to be seen till suited, at No. 180 6th-av., north of 12th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN THE CITY OR country, as a good cook, and to wash and iron, by a very competent woman with good City reference; understands meats, poultry, and game, soups, pastry and bread; lived 7 years in her last place. Call at No. 366 6th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY AN active and capable man, who has got the best of City references. Any commands for H. C. Warton will meet with due attention by calling at Mr. BAILEY'S drug store, No. 9 Bible House, 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and seamstress or as nurse and seamstress, by a very competent girl, lately landed; is quick at the needle, does embroidery; wages $4. Call at No. 150 29th-st., west of 7th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HEAD COOK IN A hotel or large boarding house in the city or country, by a very competent young woman who knows her business thoroughly, and who comes well recommended. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing; has no objection to do light chamberwork. Good City reference. Can be seen at No. 73 West 19th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH lady, to do general housework in a small family in this City—wishes to make herself generally useful. Apply No. 229 West 25th-st., in back basement; can be seen for 2 or 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a respectable young Protestant woman; understands hair dressing well; has good City reference. Apply at No. 40 East 26th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and seamstress, understands all kinds of embroidery, or chambermaid; is a short time in this country. Apply, for two days, at No. 203 East 9th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a very competent girl, who can tend an infant from its birth; would travel with a lady; has good City reference. Call at No. 141 Amity-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking care of a young infant, or doing chamberwork. Apply to No. 24 West 17th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman, as a first-rate cook, has good City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 91 Greenwich-av., near 12th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A REspectable young man who perfectly understands his business. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 7 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A respectable man who understands his business thoroughly. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 639 Broadway. Inquire for or address L. G.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; unexceptionable City references given. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as laundress; she thoroughly understands her business in fluting and mangling. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 89 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl a situation as chambermaid and to assist in the washing or waiting; the best of City reference. Inquire at No. 65 West 20th st.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES TO GO out by the day or week as dressmaker; can cut and make children's clothing. Call at No. 81 West 19th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A REspectable Protestant girl, with good City reference. Inquire, for two days, at No. 194 19th-st.

FARMER.—A MAN WITH UNDOUBTED REFERences desires a place, (distance no object;) his capabilities consist of farming in general—caring cattle of all descriptions; is a capable hand over horses, and a neat driver; takes pleasure in trying to please his employer; two years and a-half in his last place; wages not so much an object as a good steady home. Apply personally at No. 307 Bowery, or address B. N., for a week, at same number.

HOUSEKEEPER.—AN INTELLIGENT AMERIcan widow lady wishes to secure a situation as housekeeper in a hotel or private family. Undoubted references as to character and capability will be given. Call or address Mrs. L. W., No. 565 Broadway, room No. 39.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS, SALESMEN, AND COUNTRY Peddlers to sell some new articles. Call at No. 335 Broadway, Room No. 46.

WANTED—A CANVASSER BY AN OLD AND well-established concern. Address A. H. C. *Times* office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO GENEral housework in a small family. Apply at No. 298 Broome-st.

REMOVALS.

THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Have removed from
No. 59 Barclay-st.
TO NO. 10 WALL-STREET.
THIS COMPANY, having a Capital of
$200,000,

and a large SURPLUS securely invested, continues to receive applications and to issue POLICIES of INSURANCE against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, on the most liberal terms.

The old office will be kept open for the accommodation of customers. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

MEIGS AND GREENLEAF HAVE REMOVED to No. 50 Exchange-place.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF rooms or separately, convenient for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, may be obtained with board by applying at No. 77 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, where every comfort of a quiet home can be realized. Terms to suit the times. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND bedroom to let in a first-class private house, with board, gas, fire, and dinner at 6, at No. 242 State-st., near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three single gentlemen, can obtain board in a private family by applying at No. 414 Pacific-st., between Bond and Nevins sts., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN, OR A GENtleman and wife, may obtain a pleasant room, with board, at No. 142 McDougal-st., corner of Amity. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARDING.—A WIDOW LADY HAVING A pleasant house with modern improvements would let 2 or 3 pleasant rooms to single gentlemen or a gentleman and lady. Address PARTIAL BOARD, *Times* office.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway for gentlemen and their wives and for single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A HANDSOME front room on the second floor, suitable for two gentlemen or a gentleman and wife with board, can be obtained at No. 248 Henry-st., corner of Congress-st., within five minutes' walk of the South or Wall-st. ferry.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or one or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms. N. B.—Partial board for gentlemen. Apply at No 145 Lawrence-st. Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board. Apply at No 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW DESIRable rooms for single gentlemen or families, at No. 98 Clark-st., next to the Church; convenient to the cars and ferries.

BOARD WANTED.—A PLAIN, RESPECTABLE party, consisting of gentleman, wife and three grown sons, would be glad to arrange for board (partial board for the gentlemen) in some quiet family where comforts regarded rather than fashion. Location not below 8th-st. Their requirements being moderate, the terms must correspond, say, $100 per month Address, with full particulars, Box No. 1,658 Post Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, child and nurse, in a private family, or where there are but few boarders. Three furnished rooms, with modern conveniences, and private table required. Location between 8th and 20th sts and 4th and 6th avs. Address E. H. M., Box No. 635 Post Office, stating terms and location.

NO. 3 FIFTH-STREET.—A PLEASANT room and bedroom, suitable for a small family or two or three gentlemen, where there are a few boarders; also a small room for a lady, who would be willing to teach a little girl the piano forte for part payment, at $4 per week, with fuel and gas included, convenient to the 3d and 4th-av. cars.

NO. 121 BLEECKER-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—Delightful rooms can be obtained on first and second floors, front, in suites, with board. Also, very pleasant rooms, with fire, for gentlemen, large and small. Gas, bath, &c. House newly furnished throughout; terms reasonable; references exchanged. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

772 BROADWAY, N. E. CORNER NINTH-STREET.—Furnished rooms, (single or in suites,) with or without board, full or partial. Private table if desired. Terms moderate. Respectable parties with good references only need apply. Two large parlors on the first floor to let.

NO. 146 WAVERLEY PLACE.—A SUIT OF rooms on second floor; also, small rooms for single gentlemen, furnished or unfurnished, with full or partial board. Terms adapted to the times. References exchanged.

TO LET.—BEAUTIFUL AND ELEGANTLY-FURnished rooms, for one or two families, can be obtained by applying at No. 17 Great Jones-st. Private table, if preferred; also, rooms for single gentlemen, with or without board. References exchanged.

WM. C. GREENE'S TEMPERANCE DINING ROOM—No. 124 Chambers-st., New-York; furnished rooms to let by the day or week. Meals at all hours of the day.

NO. 832 BROADWAY—BETWEEN 12TH AND 13th sts., furnished rooms to let to single gentlemen with or without partial board, or to a family with a private table. References exchanged.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—AT $1 50 per week, on third floor, to gentlemen only. Apply at 167 Greene-st., between Houston and Bleecker sts.

TO LET, WITH BOARD, DESIRABLE rooms, to single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, at No. 201 West 14th-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

INSTRUCTION.

BOOK-KEEPING.—MERCANTILE HOUSES, desirous of economizing in expense, may hear of a competent accountant, who would like to write up and keep their journal and ledger monthly. A set of commission books preferred. Terms reasonable. Inquire of J. TORREY, Esq., No. 41 Pine-st., New-York.

$32 50 WILL PAY FOR BOARD, TUITION, &c., at the ASHLAND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y., to close of Winter term, April 1, 1858. One of the Principals will take charge of students in New-York, Jan. 20. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

$10.—BUSINESS WRITING, BOOKKEEPING, &c.—MR. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, keeps the largest Commercial Academy in New York, and prepares men and boys practically for business in a short time. One $10 seat for bookkeeping vacant, also two private desks $15. Regular terms $25 for a full commercial course.

BOYS' SCHOOL, NO. 81 EAST 16TH-ST., REopens Jan. 4, affording good facilities for education. Circulars, with references, at Shepard's Bookstore, Fulton-st., and at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway. J. H. TYNG, A. M.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE. JAMES FANNING. Principals.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS HAD several years' experience in teaching, wishes to employ a part of his time in giving instruction, either in a school or to private pupils, in chemistry or in mathematics; also, in Latin or in Greek. He is a graduate of College and can give the very best of city references in addition to College testimonials as to his character and ability. Address TEACHER, Station D., New-York Post-Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN OF LONG AND SUCcessful experience as a private tutor wishes to employ an hour or more daily in teaching. He would also accept room and board where his services will be received as compensation. He can refer to the first families in the City as to his character and ability. Address X, *Times* office.

GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY DESIRES an engagement as visiting or resident governess in a quiet family. She is accustomed to teach English, French and Music, and can give City references as to capability, &c. Address A. B., *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUAtion as daily or resident governess in a private family or school. She can give the highest references. Address A. M., *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH LADY, SOME pupils to instruct in English, French, German and Italian. References given. Address L. M. Y., Box No. 3,865, Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY WANTS A SITUAtion to teach Music, in New-York or Brooklyn; would not object to go a short distance in the country. Address G. E. S., *Times* office.

LOST AND FOUND.

$500 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM STORE NO. 3 College-place, on the night of Jan. 14, about eight hundred pounds black sewing silk, and about fifty pounds colored silk, manufactured by J. P. Beaux & Co. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the silk, or $250 for the detection and conviction of the thieves. J. C. MOWE & CO.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON MONDAY MORNING, the 18th inst., in one of the New Haven cars, a buckskin purse, containing some $25. The finder will please leave it at No. 362 Bowery, and receive the thanks of the loser and the above reward.

LOST—AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, ON SATurday, the 9th, a lady's MINK VICTORINE supposed to have been left on the seat occupied by her. A liberal reward will be paid if returned to No. 12 St. Mark's-place.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF MRS. MARY CONNIS, MARY or JANE, or SUSAN, her daughters; also, of a person generally called Officer JOSEPH, and of Mrs. McCANE or McCAVE, all of whom lived in the neighborhood of Water and Dover sts., in the year 1844. The advertiser thinks that Mrs. Connis lived in Wiles or Briegest, in 1846. Any of the above persons, or any one able to give information of them, will confer a great favor on the advertiser by communicating the fact. Address E. C. TURNER, (late CONNIS,) at No. 141 Orange-st., New-Haven, Conn.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—1,070 ACRES OF THE VERY BEST farming land on Long Island Railroad, 35 miles from New-York, 200 acres under the highest cultivation, balance heavy growth of hickory, chestnut, oak and locust; 3,000 choice fruit trees 4 houses and numerous outbuildings; brick yard with clay and sand in abundance; soil very productive and easily worked; location unsurpassed for villa sites, health and beautiful views of the Bay and Ocean. The whole or part at a great bargain. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE DAIRY FARM OF 200 acres, 75 miles from New-York, with first-class farm buildings, with church, school, mail and market facilities, only $40 per acre to close an estate. Also, other farms and country seats, $1 600 to $25,000. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st., opposite Post-Office.

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY, NO. 113 FRANKLIN-ST., NEW-YORK. The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public at large that he is now prepared to take charge of all kinds of property. PURCHASING, SELLING AND LEASING REAL ESTATE. Renting and Letting Stores, Dwellings, Collecting Rents, Bills, &c. Particular attention given to keeping stores and dwellings in proper repair. All business thankfully received and attended to with dispatch. JAMES L. WAUGH.

JANUARY 1, 1858.—ANNUAL STATEMENT OF the New-York Ice Company of the City and County of New-York, Jan. 1, 1858.

To the County Clerk of the City and County of New-York.

SIR: In compliance with the requirement of the 12th section of the "act" to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining and mechanical purposes," called "The Manufacturing Law," we hand you the following statement:

Capital stock of this Company	$500,000
The amount actually paid in is	491,570
Leaving a balance unpaid of	$8,430
The amount of existing debts is	52,852
The above indebtedness consists of contract for new barges, real estate purchased at Catskill, Greene County, bonds and mortgages assumed	52,852

The said property, as described, is actually worth the sums agreed to be paid therefor, and now constitutes a part of the assets of said Ice Company.

ANDREW THORP, President.

WM. JACKSON, Secretary.

THOS. S. THORP,
JACOB HUYLER,
DAVID D. A. WORTENDYKE, } Trustees.
MOSES A. HOPPOCK,
ANDREW THORP,

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—A. Thorp, President, and Wm. Jackson, Secretary, of the New-York Ice Company of the City and County of New-York, and Thos. S. Thorp, M. A. Hoppock, Andrew Thorp, Jacob Huyler and David D. A. Wortendyke, being severally and duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing is a full and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company and trustees thereof.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 18th day of January 1858. JAMES PRICE, Commissioner of Deeds.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS.—The undersigned Commissioner of the Sinking Fund of the city of St. Louis, invites proposals from holders of bonds of the city of St. Louis, for the redemption of such bonds. Proposals to be for any number of bonds not exceeding $75 000. On account of the sinking fund I have at all times money with which I am prepared to purchase St. Louis bonds. Where bids are accepted the bonds will be received and paid for at the Bank of Commerce, New-York. Address by mail, F. A. DICK, Fund Commissioner of the City of St. Louis.

REMOVAL NOTICE.—GEORGE B. SATTERLEE has removed to the office No. 49 Exchange-place, where his Banking and Stock-Commission Business will be continued with increased facilities.

Stocks Bonds, &c., bought and sold at the Brokers' Board and at private sale.

A desirable list of all the Insurance Company Stocks which the market affords constantly on hand and for sale at the current rates.

$15.000 ON BOND AND MORTGAGE wanted on a large estate worth four times that amount, at ten per cent per annum, (the legal rate in the State where the property is located) Interest to be paid semi-annually in this City. For full particulars of the property, bondsmen, &c., apply to E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, No. 54 William st.

DECOPPET & CO., NO. 19 WILLIAM-ST., offer for sale $25,000 New York Central Railroad 7 per cent Bonds due in 1864, interest payable June 15, and Dec. 15. They are in bonds of $5,000 each, and are transferable by assignment.

CITY OF ST. LOUIS MUNICIPAL BONDS.—100 Bonds of $1,000 each, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable in New-York, for sale by R. D. MORGAN & CO., Nos. 68 and 70 Front-st.

BUSINESS PAPER AND LOANS ON APPROVED Securities negotiated by JOHN R. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st. Renewed and unexceeded paper purchased.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

FOR SALE ON LIBERAL TERMS.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET—No. 168—Brown-stone 3-story house, 18¾x48, lot 18¾x98¾.

CORNELIA-STREET—No. 13—Two-story frame house 23x40, lot 25x98¾.

CORNELIA-STREET—No. 15—Two first-class tenant brick houses, built in the very best manner.

CORNELIA-STREET—No. 28—Two first-class tenant brick houses, built in the very best manner.

A FARM—Near Elizabethtown, New-Jersey, 28½ acres of productive land, 6 acres salt meadows.

For further particulars apply to BERNARD & FABREQUETTES, Jr., No 51 Dey-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE.—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE property is offered for sale at low prices: The large and commodious house known as No. 175 10th st., near 3d-av., built in the most substantial manner, being 32 feet wide by 45 feet deep; the lot 94 feet deep. The house contains all the modern improvements.

Also, two brown-stone front houses situated on the north side of 17th-st., east of the 2d-av., and nearly opposite Stuyvesant-square. This location is a very desirable one, and the houses are finished complete, with all the modern improvements.

Also, the house known as No. 72 East 29th-st., between the 3d and Lexington avs., well located and neatly finished.

Also, a first-class four-story and basement brown-stone front house, No. 44 East 36th-st., east of 4th-av., one of the best sites on Murray Hill.

Also, a house in Brooklyn, Eastern District two stories and basement, situate on 4th-st., opposite the Wall House, and only a few minutes' walk from the Ferries. Terms liberal. Apply to T. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 189 10th st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE, WITH CARriage house and stables, in Westchester County, 40 minutes from City Hall by railroad or steamboat, one minute walk from depôt; location healthy, and in every respect a respectable, neat, convenient and economical residence: a large and choice selection of fruit; will be sold cheap as the owner is going West. Apply to WM. R. STAFFORD, No. 67 Wall-st.

FOR SALE ON BERGEN HEIGHTS, TWO miles from Jersey City ferry, a new and handsome house with quarter acre or more of land; price $2,650. Also, a large and nearly new house, with stable, &c, with corner plot of seven lots of ground, in lawn and garden, for $5,300. Address F. B. K., Box No. 3,133, Post-Office.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT substantial brick house, pleasantly situated two blocks from Madison square, newly painted throughout and replete with every modern improvement. If applied for immediately, it will be sold low. Price $8,750. Apply to W. H. LUSH, 23d-st. and 4th-av.

FOR SALE.—SEVERAL SMALL, NEAT BROWN-stone front houses situated on the north side of 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs; the houses are three stories in height with balconies, and finished with all the modern improvements; they will be sold at a reasonable price, and the terms made easy. Apply to T. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—THE DWELLing in Brooklyn occupied by advertiser. Wanted, as first payment, a snug country house, with a few acres, worth two or three thousand dollars; balance to remain on bond and mortgage. Apply at No. 2½ William-st., between 10 and 2, to CHARLES CARTER.

FOR SALE.—TWO FOUR-STORY, HIGH-STOOP stone front houses, between 34th and 35th sts., on the east side of Lexington-av., Murray Hill; beautifully located and finished; will be sold right. Inquire on the premises, of ARNOLD & MOWBRAYS.

TO LET.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT house in Warren-place, Jersey City, a very desirable location; neighborhood good, three minutes' walk from the ferry; contains all the modern improvements, gas, furnace, &c.; 10 rooms. Part or the whole of the premises will be sold, if wanted, at a bargain. Possession immediately. Rent low. Apply to JOHN LLOYD & SON, No. 15 Nassau-st., Commonwealth Building.

TO RENT AT ASTORIA—WITH IMMEDIATE possession, a handsome Gothic cottage, near the steamboat landing, with four rooms on each floor, with boudoirs, dressing rooms, &c; has a garden with choice fruit and a stable adjoining. The Brooklyn and Williamsburg stages pass the door. Apply at No. 195 Water-st.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS, THE LARGE building and store, northwest corner of Broadway and Park place, including the adjoining building on Park-place. The upper part of the building is now occupied as a hotel. Apply to J. T. B. MAXWELL, No. 77 South-st., or J. VAN NORDEN, No. 38 Wall-st.

TO LET—FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, THE FIVE-story building corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., now occupied by the *New-York Times*. The premises are well adapted to the newspaper business, having the largest vault in the City, and which extends under both streets. Apply to Mr. MORSE, *Observer* office, No. 138 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS BROWN STONE dwelling, No. 224 Henry-st. Gas fixtures, range, furnace, &c. It is a pleasant location, and possession at once. Apply to JOHN BRAINERD, Wall st. Ferry, Brooklyn.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone front house, with all the modern improvements, situated No. 50 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. For particulars, apply to F. C. LIGHTE, 421 Broome-st.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, THE new first-class store No. 224 Front-st., near Beekman-st. Apply at E. STEVENS' SONS', No. 195 Water-st., or at No. 6 West 23d st., before 10 A. M.

TO LET—A FACTORY FIFTY BY FIFTY, FOUR stories high, a good building, with gas and Croton throughout. Apply at Nos. 115 and 117 East 29th-st. N. B.—The above premises for sale at a bargain, with a rear building 50x35.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIRST FLOOR AND basement of store No. 152 Broadway. Apply to JOHN LLOYD & SON, No. 15 Nassau-st., or JOHN CASWELL & CO., No. 87 Front-st.

TO LET—STORES AND OFFICES IN THE *Times* Building on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Inquire of J. M. TRIMBLE, or T. I. HALL, on premises.

IRON FOUNDRY TO LET OR LEASE—AT No. 99 Grand-st., Brooklyn, three blocks from Grand-st. Ferry, 37 by 150 feet; steam engine, cupola, sand and everything complete for moulding. Rent low.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—On Canal st., near Broadway, to let at low rates by JNO. GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET LOW.—APply at No. 71 East 16th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A SMALL COTTAGE HOUSE, FURnished, in Brooklyn, for a man and wife; the subscriber would take same for one or two years. Address, with terms, &c., W. T. HANFORD, Howard House.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE COLUMbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable at their

NEW OFFICE, No. 10 WALL-ST.,

on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. JOHN C. BERGH, Sec'ry.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1858.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of Six-and-a-Half (6½) per cent. payable to the stockholders on Monday, the 25th inst., in cash.

They have also declared an Interest Dividend of Six (6) per cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on Tuesday, the 9th of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending Dec. 31, 1857, of Thirty-one per cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 9th February next.

This latter dividend makes the Scrip Dividends declared by this Company, during the last four years, one hundred and five and a half per cent.

This Company having always declined to insure through the medium of brokers and out-of-town agents, it is important that all applications for insurance should be made to the office direct, or through respectable parties residing in this City.

TRUSTEES:

Charles H Russell,	Denning Duer,	Fred. A. Delano,
Daniel B. Fearing,	J. Steward, Jr.	Joseph Howland,
Wm. H. Russell,	Robt. B. Minturn,	Dan. Drake Smith,
A. C. Downing,	Reuben Withers,	Fred. G. Foster,
G. B. Lamar,	Edwd. C. Center,	Peleg Hall,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Josiah Oakes,	Robert S. Hone,
N. H. Wolfe,	Jos. Galliard, Jr.	Saml V. Hoffman,
Isaac Townsend,	Jas. M. Waterbury,	J. Anthony, Jr.,
James Warren,	Wm. H. Cary,	J. P. G. Foster,
Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,	John A. C. Gray.
M. W. Hamilton,	John J. Astor, Jr.,	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, and less than $500, and 4 per cent per annum on all sums of $500 and upward, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors, payable on or after Monday, the 18th inst., during the hours of business, at the Bank.

EXTRA.—Also, an extra dividend at one-half of the above named rates will be allowed, and paid in the same manner.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.

The Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M., at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees. JAMES MILLS, President.

G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-st., Jan. 12, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a semi annual dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and up to $500, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over $500 which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors, payable on or after Monday, the 18th inst., during the hours of business at the Bank. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st inst. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and on Thursday, from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

PETER H. TITUS, President.

C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, No. 73 6th-av., corner of Waverley-place.

JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1858.—THE Board of Trustees have ordered the interest to be paid, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto of $500 and under, and upon all sums above $500 entitled thereto, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable at the Bank during Bank hours, on and after the 18th inst. The Bank is open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday only, 5 to 7 P. M. By order of the Board.

FRANCIS T. LUQUEER, President.

WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, JOHN S. DICKERSON, } Secretaries.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place. Depositors are hereby notified that the usual semi-annual dividend on all sums entitled thereto, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and 5 per cent. over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 18. Interest not called for will be deemed principal and draw interest accordingly from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and every Monday evening from 5 to 7 o'clock.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.

PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

BANK FOR SAVINGS.—NO. 67 BLEECKER-st.—Jan. 13, 1858. Under the provisions of the by-laws, the Trustees of this Institution have declared an interest due to depositors for the six months ending Jan. 1, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on all sums amounting to $5 and under $500, and on all sums of $500 and upwards, an interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, payable on and after the 3d Monday of the present month.

Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. J. D. P. OGDEN, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE—CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Dec. 24, 1857.—A semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. has been declared from the net earnings of this Company for six months ending Dec. 31, payable to the Stockholders respectively on and after the 1st day of February next. Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the Phenix Bank, New-York. Transfer books will be closed from Jan. 20 to Feb. 1 inclusive. By order of the Board.

T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company will pay a semi annual dividend of four per cent., on and after the 1st day of February next. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid at the Union Bank; in Albany and Troy at the New-York State Bank; in Utica at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within 30 days will be paid at the Treasurer's office only.

OSWEGO, Jan. 15, 1858. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st., Jan. 12, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of eight per cent, payable on and after the 2d February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst., till 2d February. By order. EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1857.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., (3½,) payable on and after Jan. 2, 1858.

The transfer books will be closed until 4th of January.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 38 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 19, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable Feb. 1. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until that date.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INsurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st. New-York Jan. 13, 1858. A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared, payable on the 15th inst.

RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Dividend. New-York, Jan. 7, 1858. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on demand.

JAS. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings,) New-York.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS this day declared a dividend of seven per cent., payable on demand.

THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1858.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN STREET.—The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid depositors at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto, payable on and after the 10th of January. All interest not called for will draw interest as principal.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON.

BANK NOTICES.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, Jan. 18, 1858.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THIS Bank has resumed business, and is prepared to receive deposits. J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER [illegible]th-st. and 8th av., will allow 5 per cent. interest on all sums up to $1,000, inclusive. Open daily.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.

J. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED States Mail line.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Captain M. S. WOODHULL, will leave SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 5 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 4 North River. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The STAR OF THE SOUTH, Captain THOMAS LYON, will succeed and leave on Wednesday, Jan. 27.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT with about fifteen acres of land, in Morristown, N. J., retired from the town, but possessing its advantages. The house is of the Elizabethan style, large and commodious, with all the modern improvements; and is on an elevated site, 250 feet from the main road, in a grove of large forest trees, interspersed with evergreens. The grounds are tastefully laid out—on which is a variety of young fruit trees, and a pond supplied by several springs. Any person desiring such a place will, on an inspection of it, find their anticipations fully realized.

DAVID ROCKWELL, Morristown.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VERY DESIRable country residence at Elizabeth, N. J., containing twelve rooms, besides dining-room, store-room and kitchen; large garden and three acres of land, ten minutes' walk from depôt. Possession immediately. Apply to A. G. CRANE, No. 318 Broadway, or, WHITTLESEY & MULFORD, near the depôt at Elizabeth.

TO LEASE FROM 1ST APRIL—A COUNtry seat on the Hudson, 14 miles from the City. A large stone house, two stories and attic, out-buildings, garden, fruit trees, &c., &c., with about 15 acres of land, within five minutes' walk of the depôt at Riverdale. Also, a cottage in the rear of the above, containing 7 rooms and kitchen, barn, and with 30 acres.

WM. LEWIS MORRIS, No. 27 West 16th-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction unequaled.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, Jan 16	1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3	1858
Saturday, Feb 13	1858	Wednesday, March 3	1858
Saturday, March 13	1858	Wednesday, March 31	1858
Saturday, April 10	1858	Wednesday, April 28	1858
Saturday, April 24	1858	Wednesday, May 12	1858
Saturday, May 8	1858	Wednesday, May 26	1858
Saturday, May 22	1858	Wednesday, June 9	1858
Saturday, June 5	1858	Wednesday, June 23	1858
Saturday, June 19	1858	Wednesday, July 7	1858

For freight or passage, apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.

STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.

B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Jan. 20.
AMERICA, Wickman leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 27.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, Feb. 3.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 10.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Feb. 17.
NIAGARA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 24.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AFRICA, N. SHANNON, Commander will sail from the stream with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst. A steamer will leave the Company's Dock at Jersey City, with the passengers at 10½ and 11 o'clock A. M. The EUROPA will sail 3d February.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAMship Company's splendid and powerful steamers are appointed to sail from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.
Edinburg, Cumming, Saturday, Feb. 13, noon.
Glasgow, Goodwin, Saturday, March 13, noon.
New-York, McMillan.

FROM GLASGOW.
Edinburg, Cumming, Jan. 16.
Glasgow, Goodwin, Feb. 13.
New York, McMillan.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, Agent, No. 17 Broadway, New-York. City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." For freight or passage, apply to W. S. DAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail March 6.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EUROPE.

First Cabin.... $80 | Second Cabin.. $50 | Third Class.... $30

In the first class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, to sail from Pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton and New-York.	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
Ariel, Jan 23	Feb. 20,	Feb. 24,
North Star, Feb. 20.	March 20.	March 24.

The steamers touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Steamship BALTIC, J. J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, Nov. 9, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

Rockland Passenger at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, every day.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD —WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1858.

Trains leave Depôt corner White and Centre sts., New-York at 9½ A. M.—Mail for Albany, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations north.

3:20 P. M., Express for Albany, stopping at principal stations only.

6½ P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Trains leave Depôt corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at 7½ A. M., for Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

1¾ P. M.—White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.

2½ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

3 P. M.—Millerton, stopping at Williams Bridge and all intermediate stations north.

4 P. M.—Croton Falls, stopping at all intermediate stations.

5½ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Returning, trains leave Albany for New-York, at 7¼ A. M.—Mail stopping at all stations above and at Williams Bridge.

3½ P. M.—Express, stopping at principal stations only.

W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 28, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 4 P. M. Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—From Dec. 2, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. as follows: Express trains 6½ and 11½ A. M. and 4:45 P. M.; Poughkeepsie trains at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.; Peekskill freight train at 1½ P. M. from 31st-st. only, and passenger train at 5½ P. M. from Chambers st. Sing Sing train at 4 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Christopher and 30th-sts. Stations only. Trains for New-York leave Troy 6:15 A. M., 12:35 and 5:15 P. M., and East Albany at 6:25 A. M., 12:45 and 5:25 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 8 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5 P.M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

HARD AND SOFT COALS.—PURE RED ASH, (Peach Orchard,) Lehigh, (not white ash Schuylkill,) at lowest Summer prices. Also, Liverpool, Orrel and Cannel, at current rates. HENRY REEVE, Corner Canal and Centre, and cor. Jane and West sts.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the New-York Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$6,974,392 11
Average amount of Specie	1,829,491 02
Average amount of Circulation	174,615 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,731,856 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. Oakley, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$675,785 00
Average amount of Specie	92,493 00
Average amount of Circulation	48,382 00
Average amount of Deposits	295,246 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. Tooker, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
Thos. L. Thornell, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$445,747 00
Average amount of Specie	42,934 00
Average amount of Circulation	88,049 00
Average amount of Deposits	193,477 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George D. Arthur, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts		$4,592,050 23
Average amount of Specie		2,459,933 98
Notes Late Bank of America	$23,566	76,392 00
Average amount of Circulation	52,826	
Average amount of Deposits		5,087,119 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. L. Jenkins, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. L. JENKINS, Asst. Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$10,902,778 84
Average amount of Specie	3,249,700 38
Average amount of Circulation	1,975 00
Average amount of Deposits	6,980,541 75

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Henry F. Vail, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$900,672 13
Average amount of Specie	227,005 08
Average amount of Circulation	82,050 16
Average amount of Deposits	844,872 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George Ellis, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,176,912 99
Average amount of Specie	908,968 52
Average amount of Circulation	305,342 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,379,284 96

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. B. Meeker, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
Thomas Stewart, Justice First District Court.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,579,038 03
Average amount of Specie	452,931 87
Average amount of Circulation	85,945 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,410,858 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Isaac Seymour, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,408,474 47
Average amount of Specie	882,492 68
Average amount of Circulation	155,065 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,859,235 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert H. Lowry, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,408,009 95
Average amount of Specie	1,455,925 15
Average amount of Circulation	296,658 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,361,317 65

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George W. Duer, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. W. DUER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
A. C. Graham, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,895,949 14
Average amount of Specie	423,278 52
Average amount of Circulation	216,756 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,523,828 15

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, John L. Everitt, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
Mathias Banta, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$201,708 04
Average amount of Specie	24,648 68
Average amount of Circulation	70,574 00
Average amount of Deposits	163,569 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. Eldredge, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
E. Stephenson, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,307,460 22
Average amount of Specie	266,409 02
Average amount of Circulation	173,990 00
Average amount of Deposits	873,716 95

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Benedict Lewis, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
George G. Taylor, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$411,048 77
Average amount of Specie	110,699 19
Average amount of Circulation	73,224 00
Average amount of Deposits	235,973 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. Schreiner, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
Calvin Smith, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,579,662 00
Average amount of Specie	816,722 00
Average amount of Circulation	251,251 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,884,384 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. Williams, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
Wm. M. Weaver, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$561,039 81
Average amount of Specie	151,765 96
Average amount of Circulation	142,034 00
Average amount of Deposits	458,876 04

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. Comstock, Cashier of the CITIZENS' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
A. M. Eagleson, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,793,395 93
Average amount of Specie	538,456 09
Average amount of Circulation	16,862 75
Average amount of Deposits	1,638,409 03

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robt. Strong, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. STRONG, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
W. O. Mumford, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,771,654 00
Average amount of Specie	797,413 26
Average amount of Circulation	90,056 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,246,659 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. W. Talman, Acting Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,353,073 26
Average amount of Specie	327,412 88
Average amount of Circulation	115,841 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,183,187 67

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. Platt, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 18th day of January, 1858.
Andrew Kohler, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,412,300 81
Average amount of Specie	354,691 69
Average amount of Circulation	104,564 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,295,048 52

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. M. Buchanan, Assistant Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. M. BUCHANAN, Asst. Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$510,267 19
Average amount of Specie	133,671 88
Average amount of Circulation	96,369 00
Average amount of Deposits	479,436 20

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William Hawes, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
Jas. Harrison, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,166,896 62
Average amount of Specie	191,923 49
Average amount of Circulation	83,272 00
Average amount of Deposits	607,532 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thos. L. Taylor, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
W. O. Mumford, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,038,646 07
Average amount of Specie	313,738 16
Average amount of Circulation	134,964 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,117,627 11

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, James Buell, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
Thos. L. Thornell, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday Jan. 16, 1858:

Average amounts of Loans and Discounts	$671,040 09
Average amount of Specie	164,868 39
Average amount of Circulation	84,340 00
Average amount of Deposits	596,952 52

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Daniel V. H. Bertholf, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
Jno. Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,695,152 76
Average amount of Specie	540,261 82
Average amount of Circulation	191,996 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,557,852 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thos. R. Acly, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOS. R. ACLY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,318,978 34
Average amount of Specie	917,791 81
Average amount of Circulation	289,087 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,160,746 28

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, James M. Morrison, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$723,347 78
Average amount of Specie	191,632 94
Average amount of Circulation	92,554 00
Average amount of Deposits	477,814 34

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. Beach, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,339,999 01
Average amount of Specie	222,296 45
Average amount of Circulation	150,588 00
Average amount of Deposits	864,945 34

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robt. H. Haydock, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,445,605 82
Average amount of Specie	902,958 79
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of the late Mechanics' Bank	298,671 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,025,584 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Gideon De Angelis, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$631,129 52
Average amount of Specie	95,015 27
Average amount of Circulation	95,316 00
Average amount of Deposits	392,426 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George W. Youle, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
John M. Devoy, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,962,306 79
Average amount of Specie	590,084 76
Average amount of Circulation	27,844 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,626,362 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. Blake, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. BLAKE, Cash'r.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
C. B. Wheeler, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,327,295 25
*Average amount of Specie	2,560,707 14
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank	210,444 33
Average amount of Deposits	4,323,039 85

* Under this head are included Coin, Bullion, Clearing-House and Mint Certificates.

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Augustus E. Silliman, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,686,887 19
Average amount of Specie	457,396 49
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	106,483 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,132,928 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. Oakley, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
John Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$6,008,676 35
Average amount of Specie	1,331,984 73
Average amount of Circulation	184,798 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,876,471 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George I. Seney, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,142,126 20
Average amount of Specie	219,192 89
Average amount of Circulation	89,491 00
Average amount of Deposits	891,189 14

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. M. Harris, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
J. Van Namee, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,035,793 37
Average amount of Specie	379,446 35
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank	77,911 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,140,047 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. D. Tappen, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$272,749 12
Average amount of Specie	36,209 95
Average amount of Circulation	73,990 00
Average amount of Deposits	172,623 95

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. Masterton, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
J. H. Wyckoff, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$347,534 24
Average amount of Specie	54,691 78
Average amount of Circulation	47,229 00
Average amount of Deposits	113,492 34

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Frederick T. Hayes, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
F. T. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
A. C. Anderson, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$228,198 41
Average amount of Specie	24,342 81
Average amount of Circulation	97,505 00
Average amount of Deposits	192,899 99

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. Halstead, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
Jno. Hegeman Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,184,574 93
Average amount of Specie	261,376 44
Average amount of Circulation	81,339 00
Average amount of Deposits	805,211 38

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Parker Handy, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
Oscar W. Sturtevant, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$416,928 84
Average amount of Specie	151,968 65
Average amount of Circulation	92,739 33
Average amount of Deposits	308,266 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Washington A. Hall, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
James L. Stewart, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$830,333 49
Average amount of Specie	209,566 80
Average amount of Circulation	126,964 00
Average amount of Deposits	676,645 76

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert Buck, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. ROBERT BUCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
Wm. Lee, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,746,180 33
Average amount of Specie	623,058 14
Average amount of Circulation	147,857 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,818,509 21

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Charles A. Macy, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
Wm. M. Weaver, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$671,118 78
Average amount of Specie	124,161 42
Average amount of Circulation	82,584 00
Average amount of Deposits	356,478 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Godfrey W. Leake, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
Edward P. Clark, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,784,456 51
Average amount of Specie	919,731 05
Average amount of Circulation	84,486 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,454,327 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thomas Tileston, President of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOS. TILESTON, President.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
Thos. S. Sommers, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$837,875 05
Average amount of Specie	197,332 39
Average amount of Circulation	88,382 00
Average amount of Deposits	496,146 88

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Arch'd Parkhurst, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
Jas Hillyer, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$892,163 23
Average amount of Specie	255,405 06
Average amount of Circulation	133,265 00
Average amount of Deposits	565,388 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Alfred S. Fraser, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,628,236 00
Average amount of Specie	1,736,202 00
Average amount of Circulation	95,167 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,915,918 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. Kissam, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
Samuel P. Bell, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,089,215 21
Average amount of Specie	147,506 80
Average amount of Circulation	235,779 00
Average amount of Deposits	636,501 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Richard Berry, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
E. B. Fellows, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 16, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,698,920 06
Average amount of Specie	916,370 86
Average amount of Circulation	179,390 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,456,464 14

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. Arthur, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of January, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

EXPRESSES.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS COMPANY,
AND EXCHANGE DEALERS.
A JOINT-STOCK COMPANY.
CAPITAL $600,000.

Offices No. 82 Broadway, New-York; No. 46 Court-square, Boston; No. 490 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Expresses sent to California, Oregon and Sandwich Islands on 5th and 20th, and to Havana on 7th, 12th and 27th of each month.

Exchange for sale in sums to suit, on California, Oregon, Sandwich Islands, Havana, Boston, and Philadelphia.

Notice to California Bond-holders.—W., F. & Co. are now prepared to receive the old Bonds of the State of California, transport the same to Sacramento City, and procure new ones, in accordance with the act of April 28, 1857, and return same to this City.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS FROM one to a hundred horse power, for sale or exchange. Cash paid for engines, boilers, shafting, &c., at No. 36 Gansevoort-st., between Greenwich and Washington.
JAMES WYLIE.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHEMUNG AND CHENANGO CANALS.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 105, Laws of 1857, and of a resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Engineer's Office, in the city of Syracuse, until Tuesday, the 2d day of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 15th day of February next.

	Penalty in Bond.
The Chemung Canal and Feeder	$8,000
Section No. 3 Chenango Canal	5,000

Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon, of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 278, of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract, and at the expiration of the third month of each year, the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year, shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.

In case the Contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools and other implements specified in the following Schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE.
SECTION NO. 3 CHENANGO CANAL.
There are no boats or tools on this section.
CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.
In charge of B. P. Bailey, Superintendent.

1 Broad Axe, $2; 1 Narrow Axe $1	$3 00
1 Small Boat, $12; 3 Crow Bars, $3	15 00
4 Tool Chests, $6; 1 pair Cant Hooks, $1	7 00
3 Lamps, $3; 3 Lamp Fillers, 94c	3 94
30 Picks, $22; 2 Plows, $7	29 50
2 Pumps, $1 50; 1 Cross Cut Saw, $4	5 50
1 Pile Driver and Fixtures	225 00
1 State Scow, $150; 1 Gravel Scow, $75	225 00
10 Scythes, $7 50; 5 Scythe Snaths, $12 50	20 00
3 Scrapers, $15; 153 Shovels, $133 87	148 87
1 Grind Stone, $3; 115 Wheel Barrows, $230	233 00
1 Wrench, 75c.; 1 Rope 80 feet long, $4	4 75
1 Lighter for Mowing	30 00
Total	$950 56

In charge of W. L. Kidder, Resident Engineer.

13,290 feet Hemlock Plank	$88 50
3,573 feet B M. Hemlock Timber	25 01
7,063 feet Oak Timber, Plank and Boards	112 13
Lot of Timber, framed	5 00
3 Axes, $2 50; 9 Augers, $6; 1 Tackle Block, $6	14 50
4 Crow Bars, $6; 3 Chains, $9; 1 Chisel, 25c	15 25
7 Tool Chests, $7; 3 Hammers and Sledges, $5	12 00
2 Cant Hooks, $1; 2 Lamps, $2 50	3 50
3 Lock Gates, $150; 1 Maul and Beetle, $1 50	151 50
7 Paddle Gates, for Locks, $65; 6 Padlocks, $1 50	66 50
55 Picks, $50 75; 23 Pike Poles, $11 50; 2 Plows, $9	71 25
1 Pump, $1 50; 1 Scow, $275; 6 Scrapers, $22 50	299 00
356 Shovels, $247 63; 1 Shave, 75c.; 1 pr. Shackle Bars, $1 50	249 88
1 Grind Stone, $4; 1 Stove, $1; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 75c	5 75
222 Wheel Barrows, $325 62; 6 Wrenches, $7 50	333 12
1 Brace and 2 Bitts, 63c.; 4 Steps and 3 Sockets, $3 50	4 13
2 Tow Posts and 1 Heel Post, $22; 3 Gate Collars, $3	25 00
9 Eyes, $4 05; 12 Wrists, $21 60; 2 Cold Chisels, 75c	26 40
1 Boring Machine, $7; 2 Pails and Dippers, 75c	7 75
Bow, Stern and Tow Lines	15 00
	$1,531 17
Total	$2,481 73

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the Contracting Board.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence.

The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above-mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, Dec. 29, 1857.

HENRY FITZHUGH, }
SAMUEL S. WHALLON, } Canal
CHARLES H. SHERRILL, } Commissioners.
S. SEYMOUR, State Eng. and Surveyor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, No. 21 Elizabeth-street, New-York, May 21, 1857.—The undersigned calls the attention of the Firemen to the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced unsafe by the Board of Fire Wardens:

Albany-st., No. 20—Amos-st., No. 140—Ann-st., Nos. 45, 74—Barclay-st., Nos. 47, 94, 98, 100, 102, 104—Baxter-st., No. 41—Bleecker-st., No. 243—Bowery No. 119—Beekman-st., Nos. 22, 24—Broadway, Nos. 256, 374 (rear) 377, City Hotel buildings, corner of Cedar and Thames sts.—Catharine-st., Nos. 28, 28½—Cedar-st., Nos. 4, 198—Cherry-st., No. 147—Courtlandt-st., No. 10—Chambers-st., Nos. 84, 114—Duane-st., Nos. 6, 118, 142, 144—East Broadway, No. 76—Elm-st., Nos. 121, 123, 125—Eighth-st., Nos. 327, 329—Eleventh-st., Nos. 217, 221, 223, 257, 259, 261—East Thirteenth-st., No. 215—East Fourteenth-st., five five story brown-stone dwellings, near Third-av., East side—East Sixteenth-st., No. 177—East Eighteenth-st., Nos. 242, 244, 246—East Nineteenth-st., No. 210—Fulton Market buildings—Fourth-st., No. 259—Forsyth-st., No. 156—Fifth-st., No. 315—Greenwich-st., Nos. 29, 36, 53, 63, 67, 79, 101, 113, 164, 179—Howard-st., Nos. 39, 41—Horatio-st., No. 130—Jacob-st., Nos. 11, 13, 15, 21, 23, 25—Leonard-st., Nos. 136, 138, 140—Lewis-st., No. 225—Liberty-st., 138, 142—Market-st., northeast corner Water—Mercer-st., No. 107—Mulberry-st., northeast corner of Canal—Mott-st., Nos. 216, 218, 258, 292, 293—Nassau-st., Nos. 82, 84, 86—Ninth-st., Nos. 349, 351—Pearl-st., Nos. 340, 346, 390, 477—Peck-slip, Nos. 38, 40, 42—Pine-st., Nos. 25, 27—Pike-st., No. 81—Reade-st., Nos. 36, 61—Roosevelt-st., No. 34—South-st., Nos. 96, 116—Northwest corner South and James sts.—Spruce-st., Nos. 2, 4, 18—Twelfth-st., Nos. 434, 489—Water-st., Nos. 22, 142, 418—Washington-st., Nos. 5, 21, 23, 33, 35, 71, 87, 89, 102, 123, 160, 162, 179—Worth-st., Nos. 51, 52, 53—Wooster-st., No. 73—Northeast corner West and Albany sts.—Northeast corner West and Cedar-sts.—West Sixteenth-st., corner Ninth-av.—West Seventeenth-st., Nos. 40, 71, 140—West Twenty-ninth-st., No. 353—West Thirtieth-st., Nos. 126, 152—West Thirty-first-st., Nos. 129, 131—West Thirty-second-st., Nos. 63, 106—West Thirty-fifth-st., Nos. 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137—West Thirty-seventh-st., Nos. 205, 208 (rear)—West Fortieth-st., No. 284—Seventh-av., Nos. 424, 425, 426, 428, 430—Ninth-av., 519½—Northeast corner First-av., and Ninth-st.—Avenue A, No. 83—Avenue C, Nos. 134, 136, 138—Corner Sixteenth-st. and Sixth-av., Johnson & Green's Hair Factory—Corner Twenty-sixth and Seventh-av., northeast corner—Corner Twenty-seventh-st., and Broadway, marble saw mill.
HENRY H. HOWARD,
Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

NOTICE.—TO HOLDERS OF SACRAMENTO County Court-house and Jail Bonds, of the Funded Debt of 1855: Take notice, that I have, in accordance with an act of the Legislature approved April 29, 1857, set apart the sum of eleven thousand five hundred and eighty-five dollars and seventy-eight cents, ($11,585 78,) for the purpose of redeeming said Bonds, and will receive bids for the surrender of said Bonds on Monday, the 1st day of March, 1858, at the County Treasurer's office, in Sacramento City, at 12 o'clock, and will accept such bids as will cancel the greatest amount of Bonds. No bids will be received at more than par value.
MORG. MILLER,
County Treasurer of Sacramento County.
County Treasurer's Office, Dec 14, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—New-York, Jan. 13, 1858.—At the annual election for Directors of this Company, held on the 12th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

WM. H. ASPINWALL,	ANSON LIVINGSTON,
JAMES J. JONES,	JOHN Q. JONES,
ROBERT RAY,	FELIX INGOLDSBY,
JAMES N. COBB,	PHILIP V. HOFFMAN,
ROBT. LENOX KENNEDY,	DANIEL B. FEARING,
PHILIP M. LYDIG,	JOSEPH SAMPSON,
WILLIAM S. HERRIMAN.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JAMES N. COBB was unanimously reëlected President of the Company. JOHN H. LEGGETT, Secretary.

TO BUILDERS, &c.—PROPOSALS WILL BE received at No. 48 Murray-st. until the 19th inst. for the repairing of the School House in 24th-st., near 8th-av., which was damaged by fire on the night of the 4th inst.; also, for the repairing of the old and furnishing such amount of new furniture as may be required.

Specifications and all information as to the work may be had of A. MACVEY, No. 94 Crosby-st. By order of the Trustees.
New-York, Jan. 9, 1858.

WESTERN WISCONSIN MINING COMPANY.—A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Western Wisconsin Mining Company will be held at the Capital House in Madison, Wis., on SATURDAY, Jan. 30, 1858, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing five directors of said Company, and for the purpose of altering, amending or repealing the By-laws of said Company.
MOSES M. STRONG, President,
& GEORGE W. STRONG, Secretary,
Being also Directors, and representing two-thirds of the stock of said Company.

Continental Bank, New-York, Jan. 16, 1858.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF SEVENTEEN Directors of the Continental Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, in Nassau-st., on MONDAY, the 1st day of February next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

Market Fire Insurance Co., Office No. 37 Wall-st., }
New-York, Jan. 12, 1858. }
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held this day, ASHER TAYLOR was elected Vice-President, and HENRY P. FREEMAN appointed Secretary of this Company.
B. H. HOWELL, President.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Office of the New-York Gas Light Company, }
Jan. 18, 1858. }
AT AN ELECTION HELD AT THIS OFFICE on the 11th inst., the following-named gentlemen were chosen Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

WILLIAM W. FOX,	JOHN W. LIVINGSTON,
JOHN J. PALMER,	J. PHILLIPS PHOENIX,
JOSEPH KERNOCHAN,	GUY RICHARDS,
NAJAH TAYLOR,	EDWARD J. WOOLSEY,
JOSEPH WALKER,	JOSEPH SAMPSON,
THOMAS W. PEARSALL,	LINDLEY M. HOFFMAN,
WILLIAM A. HADDEN.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, WILLIAM W. FOX was unanimously reëlected President; JOHN MOWTON, Manager, and C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

SATHER & CHURCH, OF SAN FRANCISCO, having, by an assignment made by them to the undersigned, PETER NAYLOR, given a preference in payments out of the assigned estate to drafts of amounts not exceeding one hundred dollars, drawn by said Sather & Church upon the American Exchange Bank, whether payable at the counter of that Bank or elsewhere, or upon Drexel & Co., or upon the agents or correspondents of Drexel & Co., notice is hereby given to the holders of all drafts so preferred that they are required to present such drafts for payment to the undersigned, at his office, No. 76 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next; and that, in default of such presentment within that time, the holders of such drafts will, in pursuance of a provision to that effect contained in the said assignment, be liable to lose the benefit of the preference so provided for them. PETER NAYLOR,
Assignee of Sather & Church.
New-York, Jan. 2, 1858.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the Eighth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, Feb. 2, at 12 o'clock noon, for altering and repairing Ward School No. 38, in said Ward, according to plans and specifications to be seen at the office of A. MACVEY, Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

The officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
ELIPHALET BOOTMAN, } School Officers
S. T. MONTGOMERY, } of the
MATHIAS CLARK, } Eighth Ward.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—Office of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, Chillicothe, Ohio, Jan. 8, 1858.—*To the Stockholders and Creditors:* A meeting of the Stockholders, Bondholders and Creditors of this Company, will be held at the office of this Company, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of February, proximo, at 11 o'clock A. M., to determine upon such course of action as may be deemed best to secure the interests of all concerned. Per order,
ORLAND SMITH, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

At this season of the year, when every one feels the necessity of taking some antiseptic and alterative medicine, the pure extract of Sarsaparilla will be found the most effectual remedy in the world for purifying the blood, regulating the secretions, and insuring the healthy action of the stomach and bowels.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.—HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering from any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.

Beware of Counterfeits.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.

Cures guaranteed.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—From the earliest ages stimulants have been resorted to as a means of reviving the energies of Nature. Of this fact, both sacred and profane history assure us. But the great difficulty has been to find an exhilarant which would produce the desired effect *continuously*, and entail no subsequent depression. This grand desideratum, sought for by every physician from the time of Galen to the present day, *is accomplished at last!* The Lucina Cordial restores and permanently invigorates the broken-down system; nay, more, it replaces natural weakness with energy and strength. The desponding it revives the feeble it endows with vigor; and the cheerfulness and strength which it restores or creates, it also preserves. To the sickly wife it imparts that degree of vital force necessary to the crowning joy and great object of matrimony. To the debilitated husband it gives the nervous and muscular energy which characterizes manhood. In all cases of nervous diseases, low spirits, indigestion, liver complaint, indisposition to mental exertion, lassitude, emaciation, impotence, &c.—in fact, in all complaints, acute and chronic, which depress and weigh down the mind and body, it is an absolute, infallible specific. Ladies of delicate constitution, subject to those derangements peculiar to the feeble of their sex, will obtain immediate relief from its use.

Persons wishing the Lucina Cordial, by sending a remittance to Dr. MAGNIN, No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York, or to E. FLINT, druggist, corner of 9th-av., and 28th-st., can have it safely packed and sent to any part of the world. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5.

TRIESEMAR—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the École de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. Triesemar No. 1 is a remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and Exhaustion of the System. Triesemar No. 2 effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. Triesemar No. 3 is the great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receipt of the amount, Dr. B. will forward the $9 cases of Triesemar, and the large sizes carriage paid, thus insuring genuine European preparations. The $3 cases also sent, but not free of carriage. Consultations as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 P. M., at No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway. Sold also by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway.

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Separate consulting rooms.

Dr. WATSON'S NEW WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the venereal disease in its different forms—Spermatorrhœa, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1. No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

CANADA MINERAL WATER.—A SOVEREIGN remedy for liver and kidney complaints, indigestion, rheumatism, gout, lumbago, neuralgia and French diseases, in bottles, from 50 cents to $1; large bottles for bathing purposes, $1, extra size. For sale wholesale and retail. E. J. TRYON, Agent, No. 257 Broadway, up stairs.

BUY OF DR. LARMONT HIS PARIS AND London Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 408 pages, profusely illustrated. $1, corner of Spring and Mercer-sts., opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, before you marry or adopt any treatment for sexual debility or disease, as it informs of all the remedies and a certain mode of cure. Office hours for treatment, 9 to 3, and 6 to 8.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the Old Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st. All others are malicious counterfeits of this great remedy—it being the only thing on earth that will really cure the venereal disease; all others drive it into the blood. $1 per vial.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—HORSE AND HARNESS, ONE brown mare, 15¾ hands high, one roan horse, 16 do.; both splendid road horses, warranted sound and kind; also, a light pole wagon, a skeleton do., but little used, together with a fine coach harness; will be sold low. Apply at the Metropolitan stables, corner Prince and Crosby sts.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.—A splendid assortment of every description of Carriage for sale, at invoice prices. Also, a very superior lot of Portland Sleighs will be sold low. Apply at the Carriage Repository, 594 Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hotel.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, NO. 200 Chambers-st., near Erie Railroad Dépôt, offer at cash prices, of our curing—

SMOKED HAMS.
SMOKED SHOULDERS.
SMOKED BEEF.
MESS PORK.
PRIME PORK.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OILS, very fine, for machinery and burning. Barrels 38 to 40 gallons. J. W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF ST. LAWRENCE.—WILLIAM H. HARISON against FRANCES D. HARISON, RICHARD F. HARISON, Roswell Green and Jane his wife, William S. Harison, Nancy A. Harison, George L. Harison, Maria W. Harison, William H. Green, John Champlin Harison, Frances L. Harison, Richard Harison, Penelope M. Sherwood, William H. Harison, Jr., Minturn Harison, and Anna M. Harison, and John Champlin Harison, William S. Harison and Thomas L. Harison, Administrators, &c., of Catharine F. Harison, deceased.—Summons for relief.—To WILLIAM H. GREEN, one of the above named defendants:—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of St. Lawrence, in the town of Canton, in the said County, on the 19th day of August, in the year 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 71 Wall-st., City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 2, 1857. GOUV. M. OGDEN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
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SUPREME COURT.—NOVAZEMBLA JOHNSON, JOHN E. BYRNE and S. FISHER JOHNSON against RICHARD CONWELL and BENJAMIN D. SPENCER.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 40 Wall-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and seventy-eight dollars and sixty-five cents, with interest from the 23d day of November, 1857, on two hundred and fifty dollars and eleven cents thereof; and from the 21st day of September, 1857, on four hundred and twenty-eight dollars and fifty-four cents thereof, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Dec. 31, 1857.
SCHELL, SLOSSON & HUTCHINS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The said complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 8th day of January, 1858. SCHELL, SLOSSON & HUTCHINS,
ja12-law6wTu* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CHARLES LOGAN and ANN his wife, plaintiffs, against JAMES CAMPBELL, WILLIAM D. LOGAN and others, defendants: In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment duly made and entered in the above-entitled action by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York at a special term thereof, held on the 18th day of November last, (1857,) I, the subscriber, the referee in the said judgment named and thereby duly authorised, will sell at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of February next, (1858,) at 12 o'clock at noon, the lot or parcel of land and premises, with the buildings thereon, in the said judgment described as follows: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New-York, at the corner of Avenue C and Second-street, in said City, bounded easterly in front by said Avenue C; southerly by Second-street, and northerly and westerly by other ground (formerly) of said John Adamson, containing twenty feet and one half of an inch in front on Avenue C; twenty feet and one half an inch in the rear, fifty-two feet in length on Second-street, and fifty-two feet in length on said other ground of said John Adamson; with all the right and title of the parties to said action, and each of them in and to the ground lying between the ground above described and the middle of Avenue C and the middle of Second-street.—Dated New-York, Dec. 26, 1857. B. W. BONNEY, Referee.
THOMPSON & WEEKS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
d29-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT.—MOSES CAMP, CALEB J. CAMP, and JOHN WOODFORD, against LEWIS R. BOYD and JAMES HUMPHREY, doing business under the name and style of the American Hoe Company.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 25 Nassau-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and sixteen dollars twenty-five cents, with interest thereon from October 11, 1857, and also for the sum of one hundred and thirty-eight dollars eleven cents, with interest thereon from December 12, 1857; and also for the further sum of thirty-six dollars eleven cents, with interest from the 26th day of December, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Dec. 26, 1857.
THOMPSON & KELLOGG, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, Jan. 4, 1858.
ja5-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT—THE WINSTED BANK against LEWIS R. BOYD and JAMES HUMPHREY, doing business under the name and style of the American Hoe Company.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 25 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of four thousand and thirty dollars, with interest on twelve hundred dollars from September 9, 1857, on six hundred and fifty dollars from October 15, 1857, on fourteen hundred and fifty dollars from October 25, 1857, and on seven hundred and thirty dollars from the 13th day of November, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Dec. 22, 1857.
THOMPSON & KELLOGG, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, January 4, 1858.
ja5-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM S. DAMEREL against MATTHEW L. CAVERT.—To MATTHEW L. CAVERT: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 15, 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 172 Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and nineteen dollars, with interest from the 8th day of December, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, December, 1857.
LEWIS & REEVE, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
d29-law6wTu* No. 172 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court, held for the State of New-York at the City Hall in the City of Albany, on the 13th day of January, 1858—Present, Hon. H. HOGEBOOM, Justice. GEORGE COOK against WILLIAM HENINGTON.—On reading papers in this cause, and on motion of John Percy, plaintiff's attorney, ordered that the defendant, William Henington, show cause at a Special Term of this Court, to be held at the City Hall in the city of Albany, on the last Tuesday of January instant, 1858, why an execution to collect the sum of $241 71, with interest from the 21st day of October, 1839, should not be issued upon the judgment in this cause against the defendant, and it appearing to this Court that personal notice could not be served upon the defendant, it is further ordered that service of this order be made upon the defendant, by publishing the same in the New-York *Times* for three successive days prior to the 23d day of January. (Copy.)
R. BABCOCK, Clerk.

BY ORDER OF THE SURROGATE OF THE COUNTY OF KINGS.—All persons having claims against the estate of the late C. A. HINDS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, will please present them at the store of Richard Squires, corner of Jackson and South sts., on or before the 27th of April next. Also, all persons are notified that the joint partnership heretofore existing between D. E. HINDS and R. HENRY OLMSTEAD, known under the name of HINDS & CO., is this day by mutual consent dissolved. All persons having debts against the said firm, will please present at the above place.
D. E. HINDS,
o27-law6mTu* R. HENRY OLMSTEAD.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABRAM P. FLORENCE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 4, New-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the sixth day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of December, 1857. THEODORE E. TOMLINSON,
ja5-law6mTu* Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES COX, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his office, No. 3 Coenties-slip, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated Dec. 24, 1857.
d29-law6mTu* JAMES DAVIS, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROWLAND J. NOE, late of the City of New-York, brush manufacturer, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the store of JAMES H. NOE, No. 275 Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of May next.—Dated, New-York, Nov. 23, 1857.
n24-law6mTu* CATHARINE M. NOE, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL H. MOSER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of John Ferguson, No. 87 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of May next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 26, 1857.
JOHN FERGUSON, Administrator.
o27-law6mTu* ELIZA MOSER, Administratrix.

STATIONERY.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 32 Beekman-st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers, and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.

Envelopes.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.

Writing Papers.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.

Manufacturers supplied with Bleaching powders, Wires, Felts, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c., &c.

Cash paid for rags and paper shavings.

DR. PERRY, DENTIST, NO. 31 BOND-ST., (rooms formerly occupied by Dr. Burdell,) will execute every branch of the profession according to the latest improvements in dental science. The public are invited to call.

NEW-YORK CIT[illegible]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, President CLANCY in the Chair. The first matter of interest was the announcement, by the President, of the appointment of PETER L. FERRITY Reader of the Board, in place of JOHN CREIGHTON, resigned.

A communication was received from the Mayor accompanying a report from the Metropolitan Police Commissioners in relation to the sanitary condition of the several Station-houses, a majority of which [illegible] reported in an unhealthy condition. It was referred to the Committee on Police.

The following were appointed a Standing Committee on Frauds: Aldermen ADAMS, STEVENS and OWENS.

A communication was received from the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, with a bill for supplies [illegible] to the Department, amounting to $6,5[illegible] 28.

The following was offered by Alderman ADAMS:

Whereas, It appears that a ferry has been established from the lower end of the Battery, to some [illegible] Staten Island, which has no con[illegible] ferry leased by the City, at the foot [illegible]; therefore,

[illegible] the Comptroller be and he is hereby [illegible] to report to the Board without delay, by [illegible] authority the said ferry has been put in operation, [illegible] by what authority the Battery has been encroached upon by the erection of ferry fixtures. Adopted.

The following was offered by Alderman BOOLE:

Whereas, The Russ pavement has become so smooth, by wear, that it is dangerous to horses traveling over it; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Streets, to inquire into and consider the feasibility of having the same taken up, *cracked* and relaid as Belgian pavement. Adopted.

The Board then adjourned to Thursday next.

Commissioners of Police.

The Board of Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police met yesterday at 3 P. M. All the members were present, General NYE being in the Chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mayor TIEMANN submitted a series of applications for appointment, which were referred to the appropriate Committee.

Among these was one from a Mr. Haas, asking the Board to appoint him interpreter and daguerreotypist.

A letter from the General Superintendent was read, exonerating Officer Brevoort from any blame in permitting to go at liberty one Samuel F. Jones, an alleged bank defaulter, apprehended on the requisition of a private telegraphic dispatch from Connecticut. The communication was elicited by certain strictures of the *Police Gazette*.

General NYE, in reply to Mr. PERIT, stated that the taking into custody of an accused person, simply in obedience to a telegraphic dispatch, might be very proper if the guilt of the accused were established, but otherwise it might lead to awkward consequences.

Mr. SHANAHAN reported the testimony in the cases of Officers Van Nostrand and Clark, of Brooklyn, charged with being found in an engine-house when they should have been at their post. He moved that the complaint be dismissed, on the ground that the evidence showed that they were absent on duty. The complaint was dismissed accordingly.

The charge against officer Phalen, of the Second Precinct, in Brooklyn, was dismissed.

Mr. BOWEN reported the testimony in the case of Officer Jatrowski, charged with speaking contemptuously to a milliner in Bleecker-street. It appeared that a young woman had bought a hat of the complainant for a third party, on condition that if the purchase was not satisfactory to the person for whom it was made, the seller should take back the hat and refund the money. This he refused to do, whereupon the purchaser called in the aid of Jatrowski, who, notwithstanding his office, failed in securing the fulfillment of the agreement. In leaving the store with the girl he said to her that she ought to have been careful in making her bargain, inasmuch as the people of whom she purchased the hat were Jews, and Jews were proverbially strict in their dealings. This was the foundation of the complaint, which was dismissed as frivolous.

The charge of intoxication against Officer Prendergast of the Eighteenth Precinct, was reported by Mr. BOWEN as fully proved, and Prendergast was dismissed from the Department.

Mr. BOWEN said that among the papers acted on at a previous meeting of the Board was one which purported to be the resignation of Fi man B. Stage. It [illegible] appeared since then that Stage was never a member of the force, and he (Mr. BOWEN) would therefore move that the resolution accepting his resignation be reconsidered. Carried.

He then moved that Stage have leave to withdraw his paper. Carried.

Stage was a member of the old force.

Mr. BOWEN, from the Committee to whom had been referred the application of the Coroners to have a policeman detailed on duty at their office, reported that after full consultation with the Deputy Superintendent he had arrived at the conclusion that such a detailment was entirely unnecessary. The captains of the several Precincts would be charged to detail any number of men that might be needed, on the requisition of any of the Coroners, and when a case was to be followed up requiring an astute and skillful officer, the Deputy Superintendent would himself detail a man for the purpose from the detective force.

Gen. NYE said the Deputy Superintendent had no right to detail men.

Mr. BOWEN—He has, temporarily. He has a right to place a man on a burglary or a murder.

Mr. PERIT asked if any of the Coroners had been consulted.

Mr. BOWEN replied, that he had seen two or three of them, and they were perfectly satisfied with the arrangement he recommended.

General NYE suggested that it would be advisable to lay the matter over.

Mayor TIEMANN said the Recorder had called on him, on Saturday, and said it was necessary to have an officer detailed to the Court of General Sessions.

General NYE said they already had 18 officers at $600 a year each appointed under a resolution of the Board of Supervisors. A letter had been sent to the Board asking to have those men appointed Special Patrolmen, to which he did not reply. He supposed that the Supervisors, on learning the facts, would rescind their resolution. If they had power to appoint patrolmen, he thought they had power to vest in them all the functions necessary for the full discharge of their duties. The difficulty with their appointees was, that they could not serve a criminal process.

Mr. PERIT asked what was their object in appointing their own men?

General NYE—I suppose for the purpose of paying them.

After some further conversation the matter was dropped, no action being taken on Mr. BOWEN's report against detailing a Policeman to the Coroners' office.

The charges against Officers Fuller and Taylor, of the Fourth Precinct, being founded on a mistake, were allowed to be withdrawn.

The complaint against Solomon Birdsall, of the Eighteenth Precinct, accused of abusing a young man named Lamb, was dismissed.

The resignation of Officer Wolfe was accepted.

Mr. BOWEN reported the testimony in the case of Edward Levy, a special patrolman, charged with intoxication. The offence having been conclusively proved, he moved that Levy be dismissed. Carried.

The Board then went into secret session.

IN SECRET SESSION.

Sergeant Henry Hutchings, of the Fifth Ward, was made Inspector.

The Board agreed to a memorial, to be presented to the Legislature, to rescind the 6th section of the Metropolitan Police Act, disqualifying the members of the old force for appointment on the new.

A number of other applications were taken up and discussed, but no other appointments were announced.

The Board adjourned at 5½ P. M.

Police Intelligence.

IMPORTANT ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS—SEIZURE OF BOGUS COIN AND COUNTERFEITING APPARATUS.

John Frednack, proprietor of the porter-house corner of West and Harrison streets, and John Haggard, a bar-tender of the place, were arrested yesterday morning, charged with manufacturing and uttering counterfeit United States coin. Their arrest was made upon complaint of Mr. Samuel Gooderson, tin-roofer, residing at No. 285 Spring-street. Mr. Gooderson was employed in October last, by Frednack, to repair the roof of his place, corner of West and Harrison streets, and the latter was to pay him $45 for the job. The work was done immediately, but Mr. Gooderson failed to get any pay till about two weeks ago, when Frednack gave him $5 on account. Among the money was a bad $2 bill, which Mr. Gooderson afterwards handed back to Frednack, who took it without any objection. Mr. Gooderson thought nothing more of the circumstance until last Saturday, when Frednack made a second payment of a $10 bill, the bill proving to be a counterfeit. On discovering that the bill was bad, Mr. Gooderson returned it to Frednack, who expressed his entire ignorance of its character and his willingness to rectify it by giving him good money, at the same time counting out to him $5 in bills and the balance in specie. The specie consisted of 19 twenty-five cent pieces, two ten-cent pieces, and a five-cent piece. Six of the quarter dollars Mr. Gooderson paid out on his way home, and in the evening gave a portion of the balance to the servant-girl to go to market with. She shortly returned, announcing that some of the coins were bad. Mr. Gooderson, upon scrutinizing his money, discovered that out of 13 twenty-five-cent pieces which he had left, 7 were bad. He also discovered that two bills, out of the $5 paid him in bills, were bad. Believing that Frednack had, in each instance, purposely given him bogus money, and that he made it a business to pass off the same kind of money on others, Mr. Gooderson gave yesterday morning a person who lived in the same house with himself a three-dollar City bill, with instructions to call at Frednack's place and purchase some cigars. The person did as requested, and received among the change handed to him six bad quarters and a bogus ten-cent piece. These facts Mr. Gooderson at once laid before Officer Roberts, of the Eighth Ward, who communicated them to Deputy-Superintendent Carpenter, at his house, Sunday evening. Mr. Carpenter gave the case in charge of officers McCord, Wildey and Devoe, of the Detective Police. These officers proceeded yesterday morning to Frednack's [illegible], and receiving [illegible] among their change, [illegible] Frednack. On searching [illegible] in a room over the bar-room [illegible] bogus fifty-cent pieces, quarter dollars and ten-cent pieces, all neatly finished and ready to be put in circulation. A large quantity of coin was found apparently just fresh from the mould, and only requiring milling to be completed. There have also been found a galvanic battery charged for immediate use, dies, moulds, chemicals, acids, filing machines, and in fact all the apparatus essential to the speedy and complete manufacturing of bogus coin. Several pounds of compound from which the coin was manufactured occupied a box in one corner of the room. The prisoners, the bogus coin and counterfeiting apparatus were taken to the Police head-quarters in Broome-street. The bar-keeper alleges that he knew nothing about the bogus coin, and that he paid out the money ignorant of its character. Frednack offered the officers $100 to let him off. He says he has accomplices, but refuses to disclose their names. The accused were both locked up over night in the cells attached to the Detective-Police quarters. They will, to-day, be given in custody to the United States Marshal. A considerable amount of bogus coin is presumed to have been put in circulation by Frednack and parties connected with him, as it is a well-known fact that a large quantity of this kind of coin has recently appeared in the City. The coin is skillfully executed, and can only be distinguished from the genuine by its deficiency in weight.

ARREST OF A NOTORIOUS HOTEL-THIEF.—George Marvin, *alias* "Yankee Dan," a notorious hotel-thief, was recently arrested, charged with stealing from the Gramercy-park House a gold watch, valued at $200, and various other property. On the 16th of last month the accused and an accomplice took rooms at the hotel, and after remaining a few days suddenly disappeared, as did also sundry articles of jewelry, clothing, &c. Two or three days ago the proprietor of the hotel observed Marvin in an auction-store in Broadway and had him arrested. The examination in the case commenced yesterday before Justice QUACKENBUSH, when several of the boarders testified to their rooms having been entered by false keys and robbed. The prisoner stands committed until the examination is concluded.

MOCK AUCTION SWINDLE.—Three countrymen complained yesterday at the Mayor's office of having been made the victims of mock auction swindlers. One was defrauded of $80, another of $75 and the third of $51. Officers Baldwin, Hilliard and Horrigan of the Mayor's office were dispatched by the Mayor to the offices complained of, and compelled the parties in each case to give up their ill-gotten gains.

POLICE AT THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.—The Policemen detailed at the Mayor's office have had an appendage attached to their shields indicating their connection with the Mayor's office. The appendage consists of two quarter segments of circles on the top of the shield, on which is engraved "Mayor's Office." They appeared yesterday wearing their new badges for the first time.

Coroners' Inquests.

CHILD KILLED BY TAKING A WRONG PRESCRIPTION—THE PHYSICIAN CENSURED.—Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest yesterday at No. 201 Seventh-avenue, on the body of LAURA M. A. BROWN, a child three years of age, who died on Friday last from the effects of taking a prescription intended for another patient. The evidence showed that the child was taken sick on Tuesday last, when Dr. HENRY D. RANNEY was called and prescribed turpentine and castor oil, as the child showed symptoms of worms. The child got along very well until two days after, when the Doctor called again and discovered symptoms of scarlet fever. He prescribed some other medicines, but after he had gone the mother found two prescriptions, one of which the Doctor had accidentally left. She obtained both prescriptions, but only administered one to the child, which proved to be the right one. On the next day the Doctor called again, when the mother asked how she should administer the other prescription, and was told to give half a teaspoonful every four hours. The mother complied with the directions, but the child kept growing worse until Friday morning, when it died. After the death of the child, the Doctor, thinking that there must have been some mistake in the medicine, called at the drug store and ascertained that the last prescription which had been administered to the child was a narcotic intended for a lady afflicted with neuralgia whom he was attending.

The Jury rendered the following verdict: "We find that the deceased came to her death by narcotic poison, administered by her mother, by the direction of Dr. H. D. RANNEY. Further, we censure Dr. RANNEY for culpable carelessness in not having inquired into the character of the medicine he ordered to be administered to the deceased, and we would respectfully call upon the Legislature of this State to enact laws compelling physicians, in all cases, to append to their prescriptions the character of the medicine and the mode of using it, and the person for whose use it was intended." One of the jurors refused to sign the verdict, as he believed the mistake originated in the mother having procured medicine on a prescription not presented to her by Dr. RANNEY. After the rendition of the verdict the Doctor was required to give bonds in $1,000 to answer any charge that might be brought against him.

CHILD DROWNED IN A SINK.—An inquest was held yesterday at No. 156 West Twentieth-street, upon the body of a male child found in a sink on the premises. The body was so decomposed that the cause of death could not be ascertained. A German woman, named REBECCA JORDAN, the supposed mother of the child, who had been arrested on suspicion of having made way with the child, was discharged, a verdict being rendered of "Death from some unknown cause."

DEATH FROM APOPLEXY.—An inquest was held yesterday at No. 159 Elm-street, on the body of ISAAC ASTEN, who fell in a fit, at 2½ o'clock yesterday morning, at the corner of Mott and Hester streets, while on his way home from the porter house corner of Hester-street and the Bowery, where he attended bar for his brother. A verdict was rendered of death by apoplexy. The deceased was 58 years of age and a native of England.

The Printers' Celebration of Franklin's Birthday.

Sunday was the 152d anniversary of the birthday of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. In former years the printers of this City have celebrated the event by a banquet or lecture. At a meeting of the New-York Typographical Society on Saturday evening last, at the Printers' Free Library, No. 3 Chambers-street, the Chairman of the Finance Committee, Mr. EDWARD M. SKIDMORE, alluded to the approach of the natal day of FRANKLIN, and stated that, owing to the late pressure of the times, the Society had determined to forego the public festival this season. He also referred to the fact that in other cities of the Union, where the dullness of business did not seem to affect them materially, various printers' societies had projected festivals and banquets on a grand scale for Monday evening, the 18th inst., in honor of FRANKLIN's birthday. Messrs. JAMES NARINE, Treasurer of the Society; WILLIAM McCREA, President; THOMAS C. FAULKNER, Secretary; OLIVER C. FISHER, and other gentlemen, made brief speeches in reference to the life and character of BEN. FRANKLIN.

Mr. NARINE urged that the printers of New-York, as suggested by Mr. G. P. R. JAMES, the novelist, at a festival of the Society held a few years ago at Niblo's Garden, ought to get up a subscription towards the erection of a monument to the memory of FRANKLIN in this City.

A social gathering of members took place after the adjournment of the society, when they celebrated, in advance, the 152d anniversary of the birthday by toasts and sentiments, among which were the following:

The Memory of Franklin—May his examples of economy and temperance be followed by the craft.

Success to the Printers—Who, in other cities, show their reverence for the memory of FRANKLIN by keeping up their annual festivities on the recurrence of the anniversary of his birth, despite panics and monetary pressures.

The Printers' Free Library—Though now as a little cloud in the Heavens, may it increase in prosperity and usefulness till the printers of the whole country shall look up to it as the noblest monument which can be reared to the memory of the patriot, philosopher and printer, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

The Memory of Franklin—May the bright precepts of the hero whose FORM is now *locked up* in the *em-brace* of death, be COPIED by the fraternity; and may we all TAKE NOTE of his UN-PARALLELED career, and FOLLOW THE COPY which he has SET US.

The Printer's Composing Stick—The only thing that disseminates knowledge throughout the world—which should be locked up with truth, and the impression be made perfect.

The Press—That great engine of power, which spreads information throughout the globe—may it always be directed to the preservation of the liberties of the people and the promulgation of truth.

The Book-Publishers of New-York—Their generosity will ever be remembered by the Printers' Free Library—may they continue to increase its usefulness and VOLUME, for the purpose of extending knowledge to the citizens of New-York.

Our Honorary Members—Esteemed and respected by the profession, may their liberality be continued during their existence in this life, to the support of the Printers' Free Library as heretofore.

The New-York Typographical Society—May its influence be felt in the formation of good will and fellowship among the Printers of the Empire City and of the world, and make a favorable *impression* on the public mind; and may it continue to flourish till the end of time puts a full *stop* to its career.

The Case of Cangemi.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read in your paper of Saturday, a letter signed EDMON BLANKMAN, Jr., counsel for the above defendant, and I write simply to say that it was published without my approbation, and without any knowledge, on my part, of its contents. In my judgment, the prosecution against CANGEMI was conducted with candor and distinguished ability, and the case was tried by Judge DAVIES, with great fairness and dignity, and with a conscientious desire to do right. It is certain that he treated the counsel for the defence with marked kindness and consideration. The points he decided on the trial were subsequently submitted to the Judges of the General Term, and affirmed by them, and therefore the reversal of the judgment of the Supreme Court by the Court of Appeals, was as much the reversal of the opinions of the Judges of the General Term as it was of Judge DAVIES. I do not know the precise grounds on which the Court of Appeals reversed the judgment of the Court below, as no opinion had been read, or filed with the Clerk of the Court when I last heard from Albany. The card of my [illegible] (Mr. BLANKMAN) no doubt expresses his own feelings and opinions in the case, but, as I entertain different views, I do not desire to have it supposed that his letter expresses my sentiments, particularly as I have no complaints to make against the then public prosecuting officer, (Mr. HALL,) nor against his Honor, Judge DAVIES, nor any of the Judges who heard the cause at the General Term. I have no right to speak for Mr. BLANKMAN, but, for myself I can state, that I was always listened to with patience and attention, and as much was conceded to me as I had any right to expect or exact.

JOHN W. ASHMEAD,
Senior Counsel for CANGEMI, No. 7 Beekman-street.

[Advertisement.]

F. S. CHANFRAU.—This eminent comedian commenced his engagement at PURDY's National Theatre last evening, and was warmly received by an overflowing house. Every inch of space was occupied, and many were unable to gain admittance. To-night again he appears in his new drama of "Linda, the Cigar Girl of New-York," and the comedietta of the "Widow's Victim," in which he will give his imitations, the drama of the "Lady of the Lake" concluding.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Cancer, the most terrible malady that attacks the fleshy fibre, may be extirpated by this preparation. The knife cannot reach the minute ramifications of the disease, but the ointment does. It penetrates to the sources of all ulcerous disorders, and performs a radical cure.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Call at the great dépôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway, for new gas-fixtures at Hard Times prices. Selling off our entire tock.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street. New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

LOBBY SECRETS.

What it Costs to Protect Brooklyn Interests at Albany—Interesting Statement of Comptroller Lewis.

A few weeks ago Alderman DEL VECCHIO, in the Brooklyn Common Council, moved a resolution directing the Corporation Counsellor to proceed to Albany to look after the interests of Brooklyn, with a *carte blanche* to draw upon the city treasury for expenses. This was strenuously opposed as an innovation, and a bad precedent. The mover claimed that something of the kind had been done every year, and to support his position, moved a resolution which brought out the annexed report. It was read last evening and ordered to be printed:

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Jan. 18, 1858.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: Pursuant to a resolution of your Honorable Body, adopted Dec. 28, 1857, directing me to report the expenditures authorized by previous Common Councils and by the Mayor for services at Albany during sessions of the Legislatures, I herewith present such as the records of this Department furnish, together with a copy of the resolutions authorizing the same.

"In Common Council, Secret Session, Dec. 27, 1852, *Resolved*, That $5,000 be appropriated to the water account, to be expended under the direction of his Honor the Mayor and the Water Committee." Adopted by unanimous consent.

During the year 1853 drafts were made upon the Treasury, on requisition of the Water Committee, &c., in favor of and to be paid to the following persons: (there were other expenditures made apparently under the same resolution, but for the want of sufficient vouchers on file in this office, and from the fact that the requisitions do not state the particular object to which the money was to be applied, they are not included in this statement.)

1853.	
Jan. 17.—J. M. VAN COLT, in advance of his services and expenses which may be incurred at Albany in securing the passage of the Water bill	$250 00
March 15.—J. M. VAN COLT, contingent disbursements on Water account	500 00
June 2.—J. M. VAN COLT, services on Water account	750 00
June 18.—N. F. WARING ... $87 55	
June 23.—N. F. WARING ... 162 45	—250 00
Total	$1,750 00
July 29.—A. H. OSBORN, services in relation to Water Law	50 00
Dec. 30.—SAMUEL GRAHAM and M. EVANS, expenses incurred at Albany in protecting the interest of the city of Brooklyn on the Water question during the last session of the Legislature	125 00

"In Common Council, July 25, 1853—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be authorized to draw a warrant for the sum of $500, to be expended under direction of the Mayor and Finance Committee for expenses incurred in protecting the interests of the city in the matter of the Pier bill and the United States Jurisdiction bill over lands adjoining the Navy Yard. Adopted. JOS. HEGEMAN, Clerk. Approved July 29, 1853. EDWARD A. LAMBERT, Mayor."

1853.	
Aug. 9.—EDWARD A. LAMBERT, expenses on Pier bill	$100 00
May 1.—THOMAS E. TALMAGE do	50 00
Total	$2,075 00

The above disbursements appear to have been made in anticipation of the following resolution:

In Common Council, secret session, Jan. 13, 1854, by Alderman BOOTH,

Resolved, That the Comptroller be directed to draw a warrant, upon the requisition of the Mayor, for such expenditures, (as he may think necessary to incur in protecting the interests of the City before the Legislature,) and charge to the Contingent Fund. Adopted. JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Clerk.

Approved Jan. 14, 1854.

EDW'D A. LAMBERT, Mayor.

Under the above resolution various requisitions were made on the Comptroller by Mayor LAMBERT, and Acting Mayor WILSON, in favor of N. F. WARING, Esq., Counsel to the Corporation, and others. The greater part of these moneys were drawn, as the requisitions show, previous to their disbursement, and vouchers therefor were to be rendered in each case to the Mayor, or Acting Mayor, &c., to show how the moneys had been expended.

1854.	
July 17.—N. F. WARING, for which he is to account to the City of Brooklyn	$100 00
Feb. 21.—Pier and Harbor bill, to account for J. WILSON, Acting Mayor	200 00
March 20.—Pier and Harbor bill; bill of disbursements rendered	237 06
April 12—Pier and Harbor bill, to account for to Acting-Mayor WILSON	100 00
April 13—Pier and Harbor bill, requisition of Acting Mayor	760 63
Feb. 7.—N. F. WARING, Dining Committee of Legislature, Jan. 31, 1854, at the Globe Hotel: Items—Dinner ... $120; Wines and cigars ... 42—	162 00
Feb. 14.—T. GERRALD's bill for lunch, Jan. 31, 1854, for dinner	26 42
Total	$1,556 11
April 17.—JOHN A. DAYTON, board at Congress Hall, passages and incidental expenses	105 45
April 27.—A. VAN VECHTEN, for services relative to matters before the Legislature	250 00
May 29.—JOHN S. NAFEW, protecting the city's interest at Albany	250 00
March 21.—E. A. LAMBERT, disbursement on Pier bill	31 50
Total	$2,223 05

The only vouchers in detail on file in this office, in relation to the expenditure of the money during the year 1854, are as follows:

City of Brooklyn in account with N. F. WARING:

Feb. 21, 1854.—Balance due as per acct., delivered to Mayor LAMBERT	9 78
Carriage to railroad	1 00
Fare to Albany	2 50
Expenses on road	62
Hack hire to Congress Hall from dépôt	75
Feb. 22 and 23.—Expenses at Albany, exclusive of board	4 73
Board at Albany	200 00
Fare to New-York	2 50
Expenses on road	50
Carriage hire	1 00
March 15 to 18.—Hack hire to railroad	1 00
Paid for breakfast	50
Fare to Albany	2 50
Expenses on road	19
Hack hire to Congress Hall	50
Expenses at Congress Hall	2 87
Distributing pamphlets to Senators	1 00
Copies of report and bill	1 00
Postage	50
Fare to New-York	2 50
Hack hire	50
Paid Cash	200 00
March 19—Telegraphic message	62
Total	$437 06
Feb. 21—By cash	200 00
Balance	$237 06

(Certified by the Mayor.)

1854.	
Jan. 13.—N. F. WARING to Globe Hotel Dr.:	
To dinners to Committee	$120 00
Wines and cigars	42 00
Total	$162 00

(Approved by the Committee.)

City of Brooklyn, by N. F. WARRING, Jan. 31, 1854. (*pro bono publico.*)

Bought of THOMAS J. GERRALD:

Twelve bottles old Hennessy brandy, 12s	$18 00
Four jugs Schnapps, 8s	4 00
Fourteen lbs. crackers, 1s	1 75
Thirteen lbs. English cheese, 1s. 6d	2 46
Two lbs. sugar	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

(Approved by the Committee.)

On the organization of the Auditory Department, on Jan. 7, 1855, the Auditor required evidence of the disbursements of money, in *all cases*, before a draft could be made therefor, thus putting a stop to the reckless custom, (practiced before the institution of the Auditorship of drawing moneys on open requisition by Committees or Corporation officers, which moneys were to be afterwards accounted for.) On the rendering of proper vouchers the bills of Committees since consolidation were certified and paid, and an entry made of the items in a book kept for that purpose in the Auditor's Office. Should their bills be ever mislaid or lost, the items can at any time be found by reference to this book.

Jan. 4, 1855—Daniel P. Barnard, expenses of Special Com. to Albany, (per resolution)	$150 35
May 2, 1856—John F. Browne, Special Messenger to Albany, $3 per day	93 00
Mr. Kalbfleisch, expenses of Special Committee of Five for the Session	164 31

Time would not permit my going further back than the year 1853, but should your honorable body think proper to direct a still further investigation, it would afford me much pleasure to comply with the request. Respectfully submitted.

WM. B. LEWIS, Comptroller.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BROOKLYN CITY BIBLE SOCIETY.—The Brooklyn City Bible Society held its Seventeenth Anniversary last Sabbath evening in the Second Presbyterian Church, (Dr. LORD's.) A large audience were present, testifying to the unabated interest manifested in this Society. DANIEL AYRES, the President, was in the Chair. After the performance of an appropriate anthem by the choir, Rev. Dr. LORD read the Scriptures and offered a prayer. Rev. J. E. ROCKWELL then presented the annual report of the Corresponding Secretary. The report shows the following statistics:

Receipts into the Treasury, $3,096 24; volumes distributed, 5,372; visits made by the distributing agent, 12,460; found destitute of the Scriptures, 1,871; families supplied, 770; individuals supplied, 544.

The agent, Mr. W. ROCKWELL, has been engaged in the work for two years, during which time he has visited 25,523 families, and supplied 3,331 with copies of the Bible.

The report speaks of the work of exploration and supply being yet incomplete, and alludes to the importance of constant vigilance and labor as the only means of a dissemination of the word of God.

Dr. S. I. PRIME then addressed the meeting, developing in an eloquent and earnest speech the power of the word of God in reforming the world, and the folly of attempting to govern man or to mould society without it. England was to-day reaping the bitter fruit of the seed she has sown in India. She had subdued that people by her arms, and then left them to be educated without the Bible. NENA SAHIB was one of the results of that form of education.

The Bible did not work out social or moral changes by a sudden convulsion, but by a surer and gentler process. Like the little wedges placed under some huge rock, its truths and principles, taking in the dew and rain of Heaven, swelled and upheaved and rose until the whole mass of error and ignorance and sin was broken up and overthrown.

Rev. Dr. CLARK, of the South Congregational Church, moved the adoption and publication of the report which had been read. He spoke of the Bible as specially adapted to our free institutions. Were it to be announced that our Government was disbanded, things would still move on quietly, because men who loved and valued the Bible would be a law unto themselves. America owed it to the world to give it the Bible. It was to this book that we owed all our greatness and strength. This was the book that was read and loved in the cabin of the *Mayflower*, and it was such men as these came to this New World that made this nation what it was. The address of Dr. CLARK was a manly and earnest appeal on behalf of the work of this Society, and was listened to with deep interest. After a collection and the singing of a hymn, the Society adjourned.

REPORT OF DEATHS IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN—from the 9th to the 16th of January, 1858: Males, 43; Females, 51; total, 94. Men, 20; boys, 23; women, 22; girls, 29.

DISEASES.—Consumption 15; Scarlet Fever 10; Convulsions 8; Inflammation of the Lungs 7; Disease of the Heart 6; Stillborn 4; Premature Birth 4; Disease of the Brain 4; Congestion of the Lungs 3; Croup 3; Marasmus 3; Old Age 2; Asthma 2; Puerperal Fever 2; Intermittent Fever 1; Nervous Fever 1; Typhoid Fever 1; Inflammation of the Liver 1; Inflammation of the Stomach 1; Inflammation of the Bowels 1; Apoplexy 1; Debility 1; Malformation of Heart 1; Suicide 1; Erysipelas 1; Epilepsy 1; Pleurisy 1; Bronchitis 1; Hooping Cough 1; Teething 1; Congestion of Chest 1; Dropsy in Chest 1; Dropsy 1; Measles 1; Burned 1.

AGES.—One year and under, 23; from 1 to 2 years, 10, from 2 to 5 years, 8; from 5 to 10 years, 5; from 10 to 20 years, 6; from 20 to 30 years, 9; from 30 to 40 years, 8; from 40 to 50 years, 5; from 50 to 60 years, 8; from 60 to 70 years, 3; from 70 to 80 years, 6; from 80 to 90 years, 2; from 90 to 100, 1.

NATIVITY.—United States, 71; Ireland, 11; Germany, 5; England, 3; Scotland, 2; Wales, 1; Canada, 1.

W. CLEVELAND, Health Officer.

NEW-JERSEY.

HUDSON COUNTY COURT.—The Grand Jury concluded their labors yesterday, after a session of one week, and were discharged, with the thanks of the Court. They found 24 bills of indictment for offences as follows:

Assault and Battery	6	Cutting Timber	2
Assault and Resisting Officers	2	Grand Larceny	1
Burglary	7	Disorderly Houses	2
Nuisance	1	Selling Liquor without License	2
Rescuing Prisoner	1		
Total			24

Of the prisoners in jail, indictments were found against 9, and 24 were discharged from custody, the Jury finding the evidence insufficient.

In the suit of CAROLINE VAN BOSKERCK *vs.* GARRET VAN MATER, JOHN BEARD, and SAMUEL WHITNEY, the Jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $200.

The case of SAMUEL WHITNEY *vs.* The City of Hoboken, for three months' salary as Street Commissioner, was yesterday decided in favor of plaintiff in a verdict for $170.

JERSEY CITY SAVINGS BANK.—The twenty-eighth annual meeting of the Provident Savings Institution of Jersey City, was held on Saturday evening, at which the usual dividends were declared. The total amount on deposit Jan. 17, 1857, was $238,582 12, and the number of depositors was 1,437. On Jan. 16, 1858, the amount on deposit was $262,647 96, and the number of depositors was 1,667, showing an increase of $24,065 85 on deposit, and an increase of 230 depositors.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 18.

$4,500	Obio St. 6s, '60	99¾	45	N. Y. C. R. R	78¾
2,000	Mich. State 6s	93	100	do ... b t w	78⅞
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	88	200	do	78⅞
2,000	Virginia 6s	93½	260	do ... b30	79
2,000	do	93¾	100	do ... b30	79⅛
4,000	do ... b3	94	6	do	79
7,000	N. Car State 6s	94	250	do ... b5	78⅞
53,000	Mo. State 6s	84	75	Panama Railroad	90
10,000	do ... s12	83⅞	50	Cl. & Tol. R. R. ... s10	42
10,000	do ... b30	84⅛	50	do ... c	42⅛
5,000	N. Y. Cen. R R. 6s	85	100	Erie Railroad ... stw	20
10,000	M. Cen. R R. 8 per c. 1st m. S'k. F. c b'a.	90	50	do ... s60	19¾
			400	do ... c	19⅞
13,000	Ill. Central R. bs.	88	150	do ... s10	19⅞
5,000	do ... s60	87½	350	do	20
2,000	La C. & M. L. G. bonds ... s30	41⅛	100	Hud. River R R. s60	18⅛
			15	Harlem R R. pref	12
6,000	do	41¾	551	Reading Railroad	58
6,000	do	42	100	do ... b30	56⅛
80	Bk of the Republic	112	75	Mich. Cen. R. R	54
100	Continental Bank	96½	75	Ill. Cen. R. R	90
50	Commonwealth B'k	86½	475	do	92
45	Park Bank	89½	50	do	92½
20	Hanover Bank	79	100	do	93
5	Metropolitan Bank	102	50	do ... s30	91
5	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	111	50	Chi. & R. Is. R. ... b60	69
10	do	111½	100	do ... b30	68⅝
200	Cumb. Coal Co	12½	50	do	68⅛
550	do	12⅝	50	do	68⅛
300	do	12¾	200	do	68
50	do ... s10	15⅝	25	do ... b27	68⅛
200	do ... s60	12½	105	LaC. & Mil. R. R.	11¾
11	Pacific M. St'p Co.	69	295	do	11⅜
5	do	69⅛	365	do	11⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000	Missouri St. 6s	84½	60	Pacific M. St. Co.	69
16,000	do	84¾	50	do ... s30	68
12,000	do ... b3	84½	200	Cumb. Coal Co	12⅞
20,000	do ... b30	84¾	150	do ... b30	13
500	Cal. St. 7s '70	72	50	N. Y. Cent. R.R.	78¾
7,000	N. Car. State 6s	94	5	Erie R. R	20¼
3,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	88½	20	Harlem Railroad	6⅛
3,000	Virginia 6s ... b3	94	60	Mich. S. & N. In. R. R.	20
5,000	Ill. Cent. R Bs. s30	88	18	do	20¼
1,000	do	88½	5	Panama Railroad	89¾
5,000	do ... b60	89	50	do ... s10	89½
6,000	LaC. & Mil. L. G B.	42¼	30	do	89½
2,000	T. H. & Al. 2d Mt.	38½	100	Gal. & Chic. RR	71
1,000	Erie R Con. Bs. '71	37	20	Chic. & R. I. R R. stw	67¾
5	Park Bank	89½	10	do	67¾
30	National Bank	105	275	do	67½
10	Home Insurance Co.	150	10	La Crosse & Mil. R.	11⅛
20	Penn. Coal Co	67½	100	Reading R. R. ... b30	56
37	do	67¾			

MONDAY, Jan. 18—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the week past, ending Saturday, Jan. 16, the particulars of which are advertised by each Bank separately on another page of this paper, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous weekly statements, as averaged to Saturday, Jan. 9.

Increase in Loans	$681,005
Increase in Specie	1,034,428
Decrease in Circulation	266,139
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	1,781,625

Including the operations of the Clearing-House for the week, which average $14,066,412 per day, and the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday afternoon, the following is the general comparison with the previous statement, and also with the movement this time last year:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	[illegible]	Jan. 16, 1858.	Jan. 9, 1858.
Capital	[illegible]	$64,668,000	$64,668,000
Loans	[illegible]	99,473,762	98,792,757
Specie	11,[illegible]	30,211,266	29,176,838
Circulation	8,047,0[illegible]	6,349,325	6,615,464
Gross Deposits	93,035,7[illegible]	81,790,321	79,[illegible]
Exchanged	26,958,779	14,066,412	[illegible]
Undrawn	66,076,987	67,723,909	[illegible]
In Sub-Treasury	11,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Specie reserve, for the first time in the history of New-York banking, is now above thirty millions of dollars: the exact average being **$30,211,266.** The other lines of the account this week are consistent with the increase in Specie. The accumulation of Undrawn Deposits has attained the large figure of $67,723,909, being a gain in the three months since the panic of over twenty-five millions of dollars. The increase in Loans is gradual and moderate.

The market for money to-day is generally quiet and easy. The Foreign bill market opens firm for very choice names for the Cunard steamer sailing direct on Wednesday. The demand on France is mostly supplied by the leading drawer, Mr. BELMONT, who advances his terms to 5.16¼@5.15, at 60 days. Sterling rates at 109¾@110 ₩ cent., at 60 days; 110½@111¼, short sight. The steamer will carry out, from present appearances, $1,600,000 or $1,800,000 in Gold, and 200,000 in Mexican Silver, just to hand from New-Orleans. The Domestic Exchanges are looking well for early resumption in Philadelphia and Baltimore; the rates are 99¼@99½ ₩ cent. Boston is about par@99¾ ₩ cent.

The full telegraphic summary of the English news to Jan. 2, as published this morning, strengthened the Stock market for State and Railway Bonds and Illinois Central shares, and imparted a steady feeling to most of the other shares, except Chicago and Rock Island, which fell off to 67½, and Panama and Pacific Mail, which are said to be influenced, in a partial degree, by threatened opposition across Nicaragua. Virginia Six ₩ cents. advanced to 94; Missouris to 84½; Tennessees to 88½; Illinois Central Bonds to 88½, and Michigan Central 8 ₩ cents. to 91½ ₩ cent. The shares of the Illinois Central, on the rapidly-improved quotation from the other side, sold at 93 ₩ cent. New-York Central left off 78¾@79; Erie, 20⅛@20¼; La Crosse, 11½; Reading, 55¾@56, and Panama, 89½. The general market closed firm.

The Mechanics' Banking Association resumed business to-day, after a suspension of four and a half months, during which all the old depositors and note-holders were paid off, and more than half the original capital realized. Mr. M. M. FREEMAN is the new President, and Mr. J. H. FONDA, late of Poughkeepsie, the Cashier. It is understood the Legislature has been applied to to reduce the original capital of $650,000 to its present cash value, about $400,000.

The following letter, confirmatory of our statement of last week in regard to the interest arrangement in New-York for the State of Tennessee, has been received at the Merchants' Bank:

BANK OF TENNESSEE,
NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1858.

A. E. Silliman, Esq., Cashier, New-York:

DEAR SIR: I have yours of 29th ult. to President JOHNSON, and note remarks. We thank you for denying the rumor prejudicial to our bonds, and trust that you will take some pains to counteract its influence, assuring you that the interest upon the bonds of the State *will be provided for* and promptly paid by this Bank as it has been heretofore, on the 1st July next. Certain Railroads in Tennessee are required to provide funds semi-annually, to meet the interest on bonds of the State advanced to them, and we look after them closely to see that they do so. Their failure to provide the funds would not prevent the payment of the interest, however, as we hold ourselves in readiness at all times to meet it promptly, and you will continue to pay and charge to our account all Tennessee coupons, whenever presented.

Very respectfully yours,
JAS. MORTON, Cashier.

The usual annual dividend to the depositors in the Broadway Savings Bank will be found advertised on another page of this paper.

The Illinois Central Company publish the following report from their Land Department, for December, and for the whole year 1857, and also the traffic of the year on the line of the road:

Acres Construction lands sold	7,091.03 for	$84,170 14
Acres Interest Fund lands sold	120.00 for	1,857 36
Acres Free lands sold	1,036.00 for	16,778 72
Total sales during the month	8,247.03 for	$102,806 22
To which add town lot sales		1,701 40
Total of all		$104,507 62
Acres sold since Jan. 1, 1857	335,722.77 for	$4,598,211 99
Acres sold previously	865,211.01 for	10,713,228 41
	1,200,933.78	$15,311,440 40
Construction Bonds canceled in Dec. 1857	$52,000	
Construction Bonds canceled previously	500,500—	552,500 00
Free land Bonds canceled in Dec. 1857	2,000	
Free land Bonds canceled previously	64,000—	66,000 00
Total Bonds canceled up to January 1, 1858		$618,500 00
Traffic receipts during 1857		$2,292,413 35
Traffic receipts during 1856		2,434,878 59

The receipts given in the monthly statements heretofore published, were estimated; the total receipts as given above, for 1857, are actual up to 1st December, but estimated for the month of December.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10, 1858.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—JAN. 16.

Names of Banks.	Aver. am't of L'ns & Dis.	Ave. am't of Specie.	Ave. am't of Circula'n.	Aver. am't of Deposits.
Am. Exchange Bk	$6,974,392	$1,829,491	$174,615	$5,731,856
Artisans' Bank	675,785	92,493	48,382	295,246
Atlantic Bank	445,747	42,934	88,049	193,477
Bk. of America	4,592,060	2,459,933	76,392	5,087,119
Bk. of Commerce	10,902,778	3,249,700	1,975	6,980,541
Bk. of Commw'th	900,672	227,005	82,050	884,872
Bk. of New-York	3,176,912	908,968	305,312	2,379,244
Bk. of N. America	1,579,038	452,931	85,945	1,410,858
Bk. of Republic	3,408,474	882,492	155,065	2,859,235
Bk. St. New-York	3,408,089	1,455,925	295,658	3,361,317
Broadway Bank	1,895,949	423,278	216,756	1,523,828
Bull's Head Bank	201,708	24,648	70,574	163,569
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,307,460	266,409	173,990	873,716
Chatham Bank	411,048	110,699	73,224	235,073
Chemical Bank	1,579,652	816,722	251,251	1,888,244
Citizens' Bank	561,039	151,765	142,0[illegible]4	458,876
City Bank	1,793,396	536,458	16,862	1,630,409
Continental Bank	2,771,634	797,413	90,055	2,246,659
Corn Exch. Bank	1,353,073	327,412	115,841	1,183,187
Fulton Bank	1,412,300	354,691	104,564	1,295,048
Greenwich Bank	510,267	133,671	96,369	479,436
Hanover Bank	1,166,896	191,923	83,272	607,532
Imp. & Traders' Bk	2,038,646	313,738	134,964	1,117,627
Irving Bank	671,040	164,868	84,340	596,952
Leather Man. Bk.	1,695,152	540,261	191,996	1,557,852
Manhattan Co.	4,318,978	917,791	289,087	3,159,746
Marine Bank	723,347	191,632	92,554	477,844
Market Bank	1,339,999	222,296	150,588	864,945
Mechanics' Bank	3,445,605	902,958	298,671	3,025,584
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	631,129	95,015	95,316	392,426
Mercantile Bank	1,952,306	500,084	27,844	1,625,362
Merchants' Bank	3,327,295	2,560,707	210,444	4,333,039
Merch. Exch. Bk	1,686,887	457,396	106,483	1,132,928
Metropolitan Bk.	6,008,676	1,351,984	184,703	4,876,471
Nassau Bank	1,142,135	219,192	89,491	801,189
National Bank	2,035,793	379,446	77,911	1,140,047
N. Y. County Bk	272,749	36,209	73,990	172,623
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	347,534	54,691	47,229	113,492
N. Y. Exch. Bank	228,198	24,342	97,505	192,899
Ocean Bank	1,184,574	261,375	81,339	805,211
Oriental Bank	416,9[illegible]8	151,968	92,739	308,266
Pacific Bank	830,333	209,566	126,964	676,645
Park Bank	2,746,180	623,058	147,857	1,818,509
People's Bank	471,118	124,161	82,584	356,478
Phenix Bank	2,784,456	919,731	84,486	2,454,327
St. Nicholas Bank	837,875	197,332	88,382	496,146
Seventh Ward Bk.	892,163	255,405	133,265	565,388
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,628,236	1,736,202	95,167	3,915,918
Tradesmen's Bank	1,089 215	147,505	235,779	626,501
Union Bank	2,698,920	915,370	179,390	2,456,466

FOOTINGS.

Loans	$99,473,762	Circulation	$6,349,325
Specie	30,211,266	Deposits	81,790,321

LOANS ON LAST STATEMENT.

	Jan. 9.		Jan. 9.
Amer. Ex. Bank	$6,819,482	Manhattan Co.	4,307,978
Artisans' Bank	673,372	Marine Bank	727,727
Atlantic Bank	460,343	Market Bank	1,361,822
Bk. of America	4,585,706	Mechanics' Bank	3,439,113
Bk. of Commerce	10,734,856	Mech. & Trad. Bk.	621,683
Bk. of Commw'th	876,010	Mercantile Bank	1,961,408
Bk. of New-York	3,232,792	Merchants' Bank	3,419,831
Bk. of N. America	1,576,978	Merch. Exch. Bk	1,620,985
Bk. of Republic	3,367,361	Metropolitan Bank	6,093,248
Bk. St. New-York	3,193,575	Nassau Bank	1,143,430
Broadway Bank	1,851,928	National Bank	1,988,426
Bull's Head Bank	196,576	N. Y. County Bk	273,819
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,268,428	N. Y. Dry Dock Co	349,149
Chatham Bank	400,901	N. Y. Exch. Bank	246,410
Chemical Bank	1,575,334	Ocean Bank	1,180,390
Citizens' Bank	545,268	Oriental Bank	415,630
City Bank	1,860,961	Pacific Bank	806,966
Continental Bank	2,743,550	Park Bank	2,739,664
Corn Exch. Bank	1,389,009	People's Bank	470,660
Fulton Bank	1,416,984	Phenix Bank	2,831,568
Greenwich Bank	501,167	St. Nicholas Bank	817,449
Hanover Bank	1,167,422	Seventh Ward Bk.	890,575
Imp. & Traders' Bk.	2,036,246	Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,587,222
Irving Bank	669,234	Tradesmen's Bank	1,062,270
Leather Man. Bk.	1,674,124	Union Bank	2,627,619
Total			$98,792,757

The South Carolina Banks.

From the Charleston Courier.

We learn that the Comptroller-General has demanded of the suspended banks payment of the second month's penalty for suspension of specie payments, under the act of 1840. We are of opinion that the Comptroller-General has no right to exact this payment, the same having been released by the act of the Legislature, at its late session, suspending the operation of the act of 1840. This opinion we base on two distinct grounds.

1. In law, the entire legislative session is regarded as one day; and the act of 1857, suspending the operation of the act of 1840, (no time having been specified for the latter to go into effect,) relates back to the first day of the session, and taking effect from that day, (which preceded the second month's suspension) releases the penalty subsequently incurred.

2. It is another principle of law, that, when a criminal or penal law is repealed, (and the same rule will apply when the operation of the same is suspended,) it cannot be enforced for offences previously committed, or penalties previously incurred.

In these views, we are supported by high legal authority, and we trust that such suspended banks, as have not yet paid the second month's penalty, will resist its exaction. They can at once make up an issue with the State, have the same tried before Judge O'NEALL, at the present term of the Common Pleas, in this city, and take it up, immediately, for final adjudication, to the Law Court of Appeals, now in session here.

We regret to learn that the Planters' and Mechanics' Bank and the Southwestern Railroad Bank, have anticipated the Comptroller's demand, and paid the penalty in question. The other suspended Banks of the city have not yet paid it, and we trust that they will not pay it, unless in obedience to judicial authority.

We further learn that the Comptroller-General, in his hot zeal to enforce a law, which the wisdom of the Legislature has doomed to a condition of suspended animation, has even demanded payment of the penalty for the seven or eight days of the third month's suspension, which preceded the ratification of the relief law. This demand will, we presume, be resisted by all the suspended Banks.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Monday.—First Board.*—$1,000 City Coupon 6s, 97¾; $500 do., 97½; $2,000 Catawissa Railroad 7s, 39½; $[illegible],000 North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 51¾; $7,000 Reading Railroad [illegible], '86, 68¾; $2,000 do., '70, 73¾; $100 Wilmington Railroad 6s, 86¾; $1,000 Lehigh Valley Railroad 6s, 79; $1,000 City 6s, 90½; 50 Reading Railroad, 28; 203 do., 27¾; 16[illegible] do., 27¾; 16 Camden and Amboy Railroad, 91; 13[illegible] Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 16¾; 1 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 54¾; 10 do., 54; 36 Pennsylvania Railroad, 40; 25 Elmira Railroad, 10½; 10 Harrisburg Railroad, 54¾; 500 New-Granada, ¾; 4 Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, 54; 35 Bank of Pennsylvania 5.

Closing Prices.—United States 6s, '68, 112; Philadelphia 6s, interest off, 90½@91; Philadelphia 6s, Railroad, interest off, 90½@91; Philadelphia 6s, new, 97¾@97¾; Pennsylvania 5s, 87¼@90; Reading Railroad, 27¾@28; Reading Railroad Bonds '70, 73½@75; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '44, 81; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '86, 68¾@68¾; Pennsylvania R. R., 40@40¼; Morris Canal Consolidated, 41½@42½; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 67¾@68¼; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 9@10; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 16½@16¾; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 10@10½; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mortgage, 58@60; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 2d mortgage, 44@46; Long Island, 10@10½; Vicksburg, 7¾@8; Girard Bank, 9¾@9½; Lehigh Zinc, ¾@1; Union Canal, 2@3; New Creek, ¾@¾; Catawissa Railroad, 6½@6¾.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Leave	For	Date.
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 20
Ariel	New-York	Bremen	Jan. 23
America	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 27
North American	Portland	Liverpool	Jan. 31
Europa	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 3
Fulton	New-York	Havre	Feb. 6
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Feb. 10
Atlantic	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 13
Arabia	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 17

FROM EUROPE.

Ariel	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 30
Europa	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 2
Fulton	Havre	New-York	Jan. 12
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 13
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Jan. 16
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 23
Indian	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 27
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Jan. 30
Baltic	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 3

FOR CALIFORNIA, ETC.

Philadelphia	New York	Havana	Jan. 19
Star of the West	New-York	Aspinwall	Jan. 20
Black Warrior	New-York	Havana	Jan. 27

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Columbia, from Charleston—J. Haberson, Mrs. Oakes, E. W. Edgerton, T. R. Egleston, Capt. H. W. Mallory, Capt. W. Hoyt, L. M. Montgomery, D. Miller, E. A. Richards, T. M. Horsey, W. S. Hastie, Miss Lucas, J. H. La Rue—and 23 in the steerage.

In brig Aurate, from New-Orleans—Mr. Richardson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	7 20	Sun sets	5 02	Moon sets	9 53

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	10 44	Gov. Island	11 33	Hell Gate	12 53

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK ... MONDAY, Jan. 18.

Cleared.

Ships Maid of Orleans (Brem.,) Dennis, New-Orleans; Great Western, Furber, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.; John Bright, Cutting, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Bark Gen. Cobb, Haskell, Havana, J. S. Perkins.

Brigs Bonaparte, Tyler, Jacksonville, Thompson & Hunter; Guayana, (Brem.,) Ocnken, Cuidad Bolivar, E. Pavenstedt & Co.; Isabel Beurnam, Tamas, Port-au-Prince, Delafield & Wilson.

Schooners Stampede, Brand, Matagorda, J. H. Brower & Co.; Fakir, Dickens, Bristol, R. I., S. Kenny; Simpson Hart, Sears, New-Bedford, master; Mary Peary, Ellingsworth, Salem, R. W. Ropes & Co.; R. S. Miller, Adams, Jacksonville, C. H. Pierson; Brontes, Powers, Porto Plata, J. B. Gager; M. Phillips, Mount, Georgetown, Brown & De Rosset; Quickstep, (Br.,) Dorman, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolffe; Gilbert Bent, (Br.,) Howard, Cornwallis, R. De Wolffe; N. W. Smith, Wyatt, Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Columbia, Berry, Charleston 49 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Sunday, 1½ P. M., 90 miles north of Hatteras, signalized steamship Nashville, fm. New-York for Charleston; 2¼ P. M., steamship Florida, for Savannah; 4½ P. M., steamer Memphis, for Charleston.

Ship Resolute, Freeman, Liverpool Nov. 30, with mdse. to Williams & Guion.

Bark Golden Age, Bouton, Galveston Dec. 9, with cotton, &c., to Wakeman, Dimon & Co.

Bark Harmon, (of Harpswell,) Orr, Cardenas Jan. 6, with sugar to master.

Bark Texas, Merrill, Shields Nov. 10, with coal to Pillsbury & Sandford.

Bark Honduras, Bates, Belize, (Hond.,) with mahogany, &c., to F. Alexandre.

Bark Montezuma, (of New Haven,) Monroe, Demarara Jan. 1, in ballast to Smith Tuttle.

Bark Asa Fish Wolf, St. Marks 16 ds., with cotton to Brodie & Pettes.

Bark H. Vincento Van Paulo, (Hol.,) De Groot, Singapore Oct. 1, and 92 ds. fm. Anjier, with teas, tin, &c., to J. P. Meyer.

Bark Samuel Moxley, (of New-London,) Holm, St. Marks 15 ds., with cotton and tobacco to Smallwood, Earle & Co.

Brig Samuel French, (of Eastport,) Parritt, Attakapas 21 ds., with sugar and molasses to Sturges & Co.

Brig Sea Foam, (of New-Bedford,) Handy, Messina Nov. 25, passed Gibraltar Dec. 10, with fruit to J. R. Dow.

Brig Aurate, (of Providence,) Davis, New-Orleans 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to Robert & Williams.

Brig Marine, (of Boston,) Burt, Galveston Dec. 25, with cotton to C. Stetson.

Schr. Mary Alice, Welch, Ponce, P. R., Jan. 4, with sugar to Sturges & Co. Jan. 13, lat. 34 20, lon. 72 30, experienced a terrific hurricane from the southward for four hours; could show no canvas, the vessel going 9 knots under bare poles. At daylight made two sails ahead, a brig and schr., the latter under storm trysail and reefed foresail and jibs down; the brig apparently lying by her. Could see men moving about the schooner's deck, but she had no signal set. After passing her about a mile, she went down suddenly; the brig then made all sail, and stood to the westward. Would have ran down to her, but concluded the brig had taken the crew off. The schr. was painted black, and of about 250 tons burden. This was in lat. 35 29, lon. 72 50.

Schr. Sarah, McAlvey, Portland Me., 3 ds., with potatoes to master.

Schr. Adamantine, Moore, Staten Island, with candles to E. H. Field.

Schr. Transit, Davis, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. Smith Tuttle, Reid, Philadelphia, with coal for Boston.

Steamer Westernport, Berry, Savannah 75 hours, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell.

Steamer Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland 34 hours, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell.

WIND—During the day N. W.

Sailed.

Ships Whirlwind, Girt, Melbourne; Maid of Orleans, Dennis, New-Orleans; J. E. Thayer, Pousland, San Francisco; Rockaway, Lufkin, New-Orleans; Russell, Condy, Charleston; brig B. F. Martin, French, Cardenas.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 18—Arr. steamer Phineas Sprague, Matthews, Philadelphia.

Below—Bark Kleber, Crowell, from Calcutta.

Disasters, &c.

BARNEGAT, Jan. 17, 1858.—The weather is fine down here, after a storm. We had a heavy gale from N. E. and S. E. The bark *Mary C. Dyer* is now about 50 feet from a drain which will lead her to the main channel in Barnegat Harbor. She is safe, but it will take a good tide to heave her off the shoal she lies on. She is tight yet, and in good order. The salt we have thrown over to save her. The rest of the cargo will come up in the schooners Norma and Ringgold. The Fidderman will sail with steam pumps for New-York.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq.)

Additional Shipping Intelligence by America.

Hong Kong, Nov. 16—Arrived, Sea Serpent, Whitmore, from Bankok.

Shanghae, Oct. 30—Sailed, Hussar, Howland, for New-York.

Foo Chow Foo, Oct. 23—Sailed, Resolute, McKenzie, for New-York; 24th, Golden State, Hepburn, for New-York.

Macao, Oct. 22—Sailed, Comet, Burr, for New-York; 23d, Europa, Robinson, for New-York; 24th, John Jay, Wade, for New-York.

Spoken, &c.

Oct. 30, lat. 21 44 S., lon. 14 05, ship Monsoon, (Br.,) fm. Manilla for Liverpool, 45 ds. out.

Dec. 23, lat. 4 45 N., lon. 24 25 W., schr. Maury fm. London for Shanghae.

Jan. 13, lat. 35, lon. 72, ship Poland, fm. New-York for Savannah, 8 ds. out.

Foreign Ports.

At Belize, (Hond.,) no date, schr. Star, for New-Orleans, unc.